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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 293 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

GOVERNMENT DESPATCH ON J.P.C. PLAN

PLEBISCITE PRECAUTIONS

Saar Commission's Plans To Ensure Secrecy Of Ballot

VOTING PAPERS FOR GENEVA

(Special Cable).

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 12.

Voters in the forthcoming Plebiscite are liable to punishment if they divulge how they are voting and people trying to ascertain how a person voted may be sent to prison up to three years.

These are among the elaborate precautions announced by the Plebiscite Commission to ensure secrecy of ballot.

In order to prevent the collection of information how the particular districts polled, all boxes containing papers from various booths will be conveyed here and mixed up before the counting starts.

After counting the papers will be sent to Geneva.

Major General Brind leaves London for Saarbrucken to-morrow.

SAAR CONTINGENT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In addition to East Lancashire and Essex Battalions Royal Engineers, Signals, Army service, Army Medical and Ordinance Corps will be represented in the contingent which will reach Saar before Christmas.

The Squadron of the Twelfth lancers with eight armoured cars follow after Christmas. Major General Brind will command the international and Brigadier J. H. T. Priestman will command the British contingent. The Units will proceed with active service equipment.

British Detachments

CALAIS, Dec. 12.

The first two British detachments arrived to-day. They billeted until Tuesday in the fortress with the French infantry garrison.

CALCUTTA STRIKE TAKES NEW TURN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The dock workers' strike took a new turn last night when several black-legs discharging cargo from s.s. "Karapara" near Outram Ghat, were stoned by a large crowd alleged to be of strikers.

"Karapara" which arrived from Rangoon was moored within a stone's throw from the shore and cargo was being discharged into country boats moored alongside. In the evening a large body of men gathered on the bank and began throwing stones at "Karapara" and men working in the country boats

The police arrived on the spot and dispersed the assailants after a sharp encounter.

Several arrests have been made.—United Press

DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE

Govt. Promise Inquiry If Strike Is Not Settled In 21 Days

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

After two hours debate over Mr. P. Banerjee's adjournment motion relating to dock workers' strike it was put to vote and declared lost by 55 votes against 23.

In the course of the debate Sir John Woodhead, Finance Member, assured the House on behalf of the Government that if workers returned to work and if within 21 days of their return no settlement was arrived at, between the employers and the employees Government would appoint a court of enquiry under Section 3 of Trades Dispute Act. —United Press.

LORDS AND COMMONS DEBATE ON INDIA

Dominion Status Declaration

Labour Proposes Provision In Preamble

Heated Debate On Oppostion Amendment

ON THE THIRD DAY of the debate in the House of Commons on the J.P.C. report, Mr. Cocks moved the Labour Amendment urging for unequivocal recognition of the right of India to Dominion Status, to be attained within a measurable period.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. F. Seymour Cocks (Notts, Broxtowe) moved the Labour Amendment which ran.

"That this House is of opinion that any legislation for Indian constitutional reforms should be based on the proposals contained in the draft report, submitted to the Select Committee by the members of the Opposition, in order to make a provision for the recognition of the right of India to Dominion Status, and for its attainment by progressive development and expansion of responsible government, and for placing in the hands of the Indian masses the possibility of obtaining political emancipation from injustices and hardships existing in the social and economic system."

RIGHT TO DOMINION STATUS.

Mr. Cocks said that the Opposition felt that the Government should insert in the preamble of the Bill a declaration that they regarded Dominion Status for India as the goal, and that that status should be attained within a measurable period, in order to reassure Indian opinion. They thought, as in constitutions of other Dominions, there should be inserted provisions in Indian Constitution for its natural growth.

"Let us look forward to the time, when India would take her place by the side of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and be at once the youngest and the most ancient of our Dominions.

Mr. Cocks argued that terrorism would be better dealt with by Indians than by the British, whose motives were suspected. He thought that the British delegates to the Select Committee, particularly Government representatives, were more concerned with conciliating their own diehards, Mr. Churchill and Lord Salisbury, than placating the Indian moderate opinion.

HOARE PROTESTS.

Sir Samuel Hoare interrupting said: "That is very wrong impression."

Mr. Cocks continued, although safeguards might be necessary, they must never forget that the strongest safeguard was the goodwill of Indians. He criticised the arrangements for the representation of Labour, both in the provinces and the centre and also the proposal for second chambers.

Mr. J. W. Banfield (Labour Wednesbury) formally seconded the amendment.

Sir John Simon thought that notwithstanding the amendment, the main issue was whether the Select Committee's recommendations should be accepted as the basis of legislation or whether the criticism that they went too far should prevail.

Sir John complimented Mr. Cocks on his careful moderation and statesmanship. It was important to realise that neither the Labour amendment, nor the Minority Report proposed the immediate establishment of complete self-government. The goal has been proclaimed in the late Mr. Montagu's classic declaration as the progressive realisation of Responsible Government for India.

Dealing with the Minority suggestion that Parliament should fix a precise time table when changes should be made, Sir John Simon argued that such changes did not depend on the passing of time, but on what happened and upon the way in which co-operation between the British and Indian elements enabled the scheme to be advanced rapidly or otherwise.

SIMON AND HIS REPORT

He proceeded to compare the recommendations of the Simon Commission and the Select Committee mentioning that he was glad of the opportunity for it, since it was the first time that the House of Commons ever devoted five minutes to discuss the Simon Report. Moreover the fiercest critics of the Select Committee Report were constantly mentioning the members of the Simon Commission as witnesses on their behalf.

Sir John Simon pointed out that with minor modifications, both the bodies had agreed on provincial autonomy, and while the Simon Commission's purview was limited to British India, both rejected the idea of central responsibility for British India alone.

Further, there was absolute identity on the view that the only satisfactory solution was Federation embracing all India.

STATES AND FEDERATION

The real issue to be decided in the light of the prospect of the States entering Federation was whether the dangers and risks were too great. Sir John Simon drew attention to the fact that every surviving member of the Simon Commission favoured the report of the Select Committee and continued: "If the Select Committee scheme was one which so far as the centre was concerned, while hoping that the States would join, nevertheless provided that if they did not we should go on just the same, I could not agree and should oppose it. I am deeply convinced, however, that further development of the Government of India at the Centre, such as I should like to see, can only take place, if we recognise India is one, and states must participate and form a part of the whole. The new constitution depends on the states saying when the time will come (and the time is coming now) they will be prepared to implement the prospect held out to them."

VISION OF GREATER INDIA

Sir John Simon pointed out that the new constitution was dependent on the majority of states from the viewpoint of their importance and populations entering, and he was sure he had the approval of Sir Samuel Hoare

(Continued on page 8).

Delhi Cables Whitehall

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

It is understood that the Government have cabled their long despatch on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report to the Secretary of State.

The despatch makes a detailed comment on the Committee's scheme.

The necessity for cabling it has arisen, because of the desire of the British Government to avoid every possible delay in coming to conclusions, so that the Draft Bill on the Indian Constitution which has been ready for sometime may be further touched up, if necessary, and introduced in the House of Commons in January.—A. P.

LORDS AND COMMONS ON INDIA

"Nothing could be more unwise and more hostile to the growth of any real sense of responsibility than for Ministers to be placed in the position of laying down lines of policy and promoting legislation, while knowing that they were constitutionally absolved in advance from any consequent obligations for dealing with any violent reaction or disturbance which their policy might arouse."

—LORD HALIFAX.

* * * *

"The Government should insert in the preamble of the Bill a declaration that they regarded Dominion Status for India as the goal. Let us look forward to the time, when India would take her place by the side of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and be at once the youngest and most ancient of our Dominions".

—F. SEYMOUR COCKS.

* * * *

"The New Constitution was dependent on the majority of States, from the view point of their importance and population entering it, and he was sure he had the approval of Sir Samuel Hoare in saying that unless they entered, such a constitution would not be possible and was not proposed".

—SIR JOHN SIMON.

U. S. AND WAR PROFITS

Roosevelt Convenes Conference For Abolition

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

A United States Conference has been convened by President Roosevelt to map out legislation with a view of the abolition of war profits.

CONGRESS' NEW TIME TABLE

For Sessions And Presidential Election

PATNA, Dec. 11.

According to the time table laid down in its new constitution the National Congress will now hold its annual session at the end of February and the election of the President will be made at end of January.—A.P.

Halifax Plays The Super-Optimist

Attempts To Pooh-Pooh Congress Rejection

Advertises "Magnetic Force" Of J. P. C. Constitution

LONDON, Dec. 12.

There was a crowded and animated House with galleries lined with Peeresses, and the public gallery full, when Lord Halifax rose to initiate a four-day debate on the Government motion.

"This House accepts the recommendations of the Select Committee as the basis for the revision of the Indian Constitution and considers it expedient that the bill should be introduced on the general lines of the report."

TRIBUTES TO ALL.

Lord Halifax received a burst of cheers, when he paid a tribute to Lord Linlithgow, whose untiring industry, wise counsel and inexhaustible patience had earned from the Committee a great debt of gratitude. They were also indebted to Sir Samuel Hoare, who in the course of answering 6,000 questions by the British and Indian questioners revealed a profound and detailed knowledge of the subject.

RETENTION OF INDIA.

Lord Halifax said the Committee also owed a debt to Indian friends, whose assistance was of greatest possible value to them all, with the result that the long process of their deliberations had brought an astonishing degree of unanimity. All members of the Committee were agreed upon the principal purpose of their endeavours, namely the retention of a strong, prosperous and contented India within the British Empire.

REPLY TO SALISBURY.

Referring to Lord Salisbury's amendment—inviting the House to declare that it was unwilling to pronounce in advance the acceptance of the far-reaching recommendations for Indian constitutional reform until it had an opportunity of considering and approving the particular recommendations of the Select Committee to be adopted by the Government and proposed in concrete form of provisions of the Bill.

Lord Halifax said that the amendment postponed the necessity of recording a definite judgment on the general lines on which he invited the House to record their judgment. It was a somewhat curious request to come from Lord Salisbury, inasmuch as during the last few months, the most common complaint of those with whom Lord Salisbury was politically associated had been, that they constantly denied the opportunity of according a definite vote of yes or no, for the proposals placed before them.

LAW AND ORDER.

While agreeing with Lord Salisbury that it was necessary to scrutinise particular provisions of any bill Lord Halifax thought that the Government was entitled to know the clear view of Parliament at this stage, and did not think that the House would find any difficulty in saying yes or no to the general lines of the proposed reforms.

Proceeding to deal with the anxiety expressed concerning the transfer of law and order, Lord Halifax said it was impossible to conceive a government to which the quality of responsibility could be attributed if it had no responsibility for public order. Nothing could be more unwise and more hostile to the growth of any real sense of responsibility than for Ministers to be placed in the position of laying down lines of policy and promoting legislation, while knowing that they were constitutionally absolved in advance from any consequent obligations for dealing with any violent reaction or disturbance which their policy might arouse.

REPEATS HOARE.

Lord Halifax pointed out that every Governor to-day favoured the Committee's recommendations on this question, but Lord Salisbury would disregard that, until he had alienated and embittered public opinion by day. He Lord Halifax, could not recognise either logic or wisdom in that course.

Turning to the question of the All-India Federation, Lord Halifax said the dominant consideration of the Select Committee in this matter was the necessity of erecting a strong centre in the Indian Government. Nothing was more remarkable in the evolution of the corporate mind of the Committee than the way in which they gradually became impressed not with the strength, but with the weakness of present Centre.

FEDERATION NOW OR NEVER.

Lord Halifax added that "if our representative system was to work in India, some harmony between the Executive and the Legislature was the pre-requisite."

The Select Committee were acutely sensitive that the unity of India was the biggest achievement of all our association with India, and were equally conscious that if nothing done, centrifugal tendencies might develop in different provinces, under an irresponsible centre.

The Committee were profoundly conscious of the degree to which responsibility in British India and States were actually and inextricably inter-locked. They were also impressed by the fact that those who spoke for the States made the claim that they could not enter the Federation except on the basis of responsibility, and they recognised that if this opportunity of Federation was lost which they thought to be the solution for all Indian difficulties, it might never recur.

STRENGTHENING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Lord Halifax added that the Committee believed that the Central Government recommended would be stronger than the existing Government and they saw no other way in which they could strengthen it. All argument relating to the States was based on the accession of the States in proportion required by the White Paper and endorsed by the Report. He had no reason to suppose that a sufficient number of States to fulfil the Committee's requisite for the Federation would not accede. The considerations on which they made their first historic pronouncement at the Round Table Conference were just as valid to-

(Continued on page 8.)

MEDICAL BOARD TO EXAMINE SUBHAS BOSE

Government Appoint Three Doctors To Submit Opinion On His Condition

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have formed a Medical Board, consisting of Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Col Vere Hodge Dr L M Manerjee and Col. Anderson, to examine Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on or before Dec. 14, with the instruction to submit their opinion regarding his condition.

The "United Press" further understands that the above order has been served on Subhas Babu at his Elgin Road residence this morning —United Press.

BARODA CUSTOMS AND GOVT. OF INDIA

Representatives Confer At Foreign Office

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Certain matters of detail between the Baroda State and the Government of India, which relate to Customs revenue are being discussed in a conference at the Foreign Office.

Those who attended the conference, which commenced to-day were Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda State, Messrs. Glancy and Wingate respectively of the Foreign and Political Departments, Mr. Tallents, Secretary, Finance Department and Messrs. Lloyd and Raisman of the Central Board of Revenue.

The discussions will conclude probably on Friday.

Election Petition Of Mr. Goswami

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

The election petition of Mr. T. C. Goswami, against rejection of his nomination from the Calcutta Suburbs Constituency, it appears, will be favourably considered. Three Commissioners will be appointed to go into the case and if after their report it is found necessary to set aside the present election, a fresh contest will take place.

But all this process is not likely to be over till the budget session is concluded.—United Press.

Lest You Forget

Rs. 1,000 PRIZES

WHAT ARE THEY DOING

Competition

(Page 9)

CLOSES

TO-DAY

The 13th

at.

6-30 p. m.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Lady Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 225 to 250 p.m. with free unfurnished quarter. Must be good in Midwifery and Gynaecology. Enlisting support through persons of influence will be a disqualification. Selected candidates may be called for interview at their own expenses. Apply by the 25th December, stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Captain M. N. Sardana, A.I.R.O., Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State. (9334).

Wanted an ordinary typist, state lowest pay and qualification, etc. No. 3378, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Manager, Accountant and Clerk, Pay Rs. 100, 60 and 40 for the Bombay Branch of Associated Investment Corporation, Limited, (Bankers) Cash investment Rs. 2,000, 1,000 and 500 essential. Apply: Secretary, All-India Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay. (R3371).

Wanted Gujarati Shorthand Typists, salary 50. Gin-Factory Fitters, very urgently. Also Chief-Officer for Municipality Rs. 150—200. Apply with certificates, Royal Service Agency, 369-71 Hornby Road, Wadia Building, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3376).

Wanted—A few organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon (Dacca), each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. Commission. Apply to the Manager with -|2|- annas stamps for reply by December. (3373)

Wanted a Salesman as head of the cloth sales department. Must be fully acquainted with the costing and marketing of fine and fancy sorts. Only those with good previous experience need apply stating terms to Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay No. 3. (9312).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let.—Office premises measuring 1,500 square feet on first floor. Rent Moderate Apply Bharat Insurance Company Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (9335).

27. HOTELS.

Grand Punjab Hotel, 299 Bellasis Road, Telephone 40243. Most up to date. Airy and well furnished Rooms attached bath rooms. Special concession for permanent customers. Rates moderate. (3375).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Gentleman will help authors of all sorts of educational books by publishing their works. Apply Box No. 3370, "Bombay Chronicle."

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Wonderful Novelty for Gramophone Owners. Echo home record, reproduce your own voice. Price Rs. 2-8. (Agents Wanted). Square Deal and Co., Solitra. (3384).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Sangor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted a capitalist of Rs. 10,000 for an excellent new business. Write to Box No. 3356, "Bombay Chronicle".

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Washing Factory Machines:— Slightly used, washers, driers, polishers, etc., Ask and visit in Christmas concessions: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura Str., Muzaffarnagar, U.P. (2756).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 100 monthly by becoming agents for excellent coatings and shirtings. Particulars from West Coast Weaving, Chovva. (Malabar). (3381).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED
KIRLOSKARVADI (Aundh State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held in the New Samaj Mandir opposite to the Business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to Transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st July, 1934.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and Hon. Shri Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit who retire by rotation and they offer themselves for re-election and are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th December, 1934, to the 30th December, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State),
7th December, 1934.

9337

RE: THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, an INFORMAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Association's Office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1934, at 3 p.m. to consider the changes proposed to be made in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Shareholders are requested to attend this meeting and to refrain from signing proxies until they have had an opportunity of understanding the implications of the changes proposed.

9330

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company, constituted by a Trust Deed, dated the 30th June, 1925, and made between the said Company of the one part and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framrore Edulji Dinshaw Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury Esquire all of Bombay, of the other part, as modified by a Supplemental Trust Deed made the 20th day of August 1928 between the same parties, will be held at the registered office of the Company at Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1934, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Stockholders against the Company and its property and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed as modified by the said Supplemental Trust Deed, which modifications have been proposed by the Company and are assented to by the present Trustees for the Debenture holders and empowering the present Trustees aforesaid with a view to effectuating such modifications to execute jointly with the Company a further Supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and such Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

Copy of the further Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to may during business hours, be inspected at any time at the Registered office of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER
Secretary.

IMPORTANT.—Each Stockholder attending the meeting must bring with him and produce when called upon to do so the certificate (s) of his stock.

Condition 10 of the Third Schedule to the Trust Deed is as follows:—

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

The following circular accompanied the above Notice to the Debenture Stockholders:—

Dear Sir/Madam,

Enclosed herewith you will find a notice convening a General Meeting of the holders of the Company's Debenture Stock which meeting will be held at the Company's Registered Office on the 21st day of December 1934 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By the Trust Deed of the 30th June 1925 (which constituted Rs. 75 lakhs of Debenture Stock) as modified by the Supplemental Trust Deed dated the 20th August 1928 referred to in the accompanying notice the debentures were made redeemable on or at any time after the 31st December 1937. The Company is at liberty at any time after that date to redeem any part of the stock not being less than Rs. 2 lakhs by drawings but is prohibited from reissuing any stock so redeemed. The stock is redeemable at latest on the 31st December, 1947.

The rate of interest now running on the stock is 6½ per cent. per annum.

There is at present outstanding Rs. 49,36,850 of the stock.

The Company propose to forego its right to redeem the stock or any part of it (otherwise than by purchase in the market) before the 31st December 1942 and in consideration thereof propose to modify the existing Trust Deed so as to reduce the rate of interest payable in respect of the said Debenture Stock from the 1st January 1938 from 6½ per cent per annum to 4 per cent per annum, so as to alter the method of payment of interest in manner hereinafter mentioned, so as to give the Company power to keep the debenture stock on redemption alive for reissue and so as to give the Company the right to increase the stock to Rs. 75 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, ranking pari passu with the existing stock.

The alteration in the mode of payment of interest which is proposed is as follows:—

To every registered holder of stock as on the 31st December 1934 the Company will deliver coupons for interest at Rs. 2½ per cent per annum for the period from the 1st January 1935 to the 31st December 1937. These coupons will be payable to bearer and such interest will be paid on the usual interest dates, namely, the 30th June and 31st December in each of these three years. Interest will continue to be paid to registered debenture holders in the ordinary way from the 1st January 1935 but at the rate of 4 per cent. The coupons will be separable from the debentures and need not be presented for payment by registered stockholders. Thus stockholders are at liberty to retain the coupons and present them on due dates in which case they will receive interest at 6½ per cent per annum until the 31st December 1937 or they may dispose of the coupons merely retaining the right to receive interest at 4 per cent.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., has requested the Company to say that it is willing to purchase at par the Debenture Stock belonging to any Debenture Stockholder exclusive of the stockholders right to interest at 2½ per cent per annum for the period 1st January 1935 to 31st December 1937 payable by coupons referred to above provided that the necessary Transfer Deeds accompanied by the documents of title in proper order are delivered to the Bank not later than 31st March 1935.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

9333

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on 21st December, 1934, at the Registered Office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at 12 Noon (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1934.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To approve the appointment of Mr. J. Vonesch and Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil as Directors.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Directors,
KAPILRAM, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1934.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, (both days inclusive).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VINAYAK DWARKANATH KOTHARE alias VINAYAK D. KOTHARE a widower, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner, residing at "Pant Bhuwan", Charni Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

DR. NARAYAN VINAYAK KOTHARE, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Licenciate of Medicine and Surgery, son of the abovenamed deceased at present residing at Bandra ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of December, 1934.
Messrs. LITTLE AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

9339

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 1,000 tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal of selected grade during the year 1935-36 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday the 10th day of January, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rupees Five per form which will, on no account, be refunded.

No forms will be issued from 24th December, 1934, to 3rd January, 1935.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) E. A. NADIRSHAH,
for City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 11th December, 1934.

9336

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, COMPACTUM WARDROBE ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Samine Mansion (Mitha Lodge), at 61 Nepean Sea Road, near Petit Hall, valuable furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Maple and other well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, chairs, sideboards, silver show-cases, centre tables, full size Chesterfield suites, fancy carved mirror cabinets, corner stands, carpets, writing tables, book-cases, fancy drawing room chairs, teapoys, single and double bedsteads with box mattresses, modern pattern compactum almyrah, dressing tables and beds to match, Chests of drawers, hat-stand, cane furniture, low chairs, sewing machine, vases, china, brass and plated-ware etc.

The property of Engr. Commander W. A. Cable Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Pledgees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Pledgor Ramdas Karsondas, an adjudicated Insolvent, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort:—

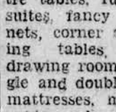
1 Diamond Necklace.
1 Nose Ring (Nath) of Diamond and Pearls.
1 Necklace of Pearls of two strings.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

The above ornaments are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE To Japan, Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Havana	Maru	10th	Dec.	17th	Dec.
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	8th	Jan.
Belgium	,,	27th	,,	11th	,,
Tofuku	,,	7th	Jan.	13th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	,,	23rd	,,
Kituku	,,	9th	,,	15th	,,
Shinnoh	,,	23rd	,,	7th	Feb.
Manyo	,,	30th	,,	15th	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Nil.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Ginyo Maru, Moroki, Kobe.
Tosari, Boes, Singapore.
C/o Baroda, Nicoll, Karachi.
Kepwickhall, Harris, Calcutta.
Neumark, Schinett, Hamburg.
Itavri, Grisloff, Hamburg.
Behar, Champion, London.
Warfield, Miller, Veraval.
Risaldar, Bonard, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Steamer British Workman for Abadan.
,, Jeypore for Kobe.
,, Naldera for Kobe.

S S Ginyo Maru:—The NYK steamer Ginyo Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tosari:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros.' steamer Tosari sailed yesterday for Singapore with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S C/o Baroda:—The K N Co's steamer City of Baroda sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Kepwickhall:—The Messrs. Madhavlal Coy's steamer Kepwick hall sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Neumark:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros.' steamer Neumark, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Itauri:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros.' steamer Itauri, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bihar:—The P & O S N Coy.'s steamer Behar, sailed yesterday for London, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Warfield, sailed yesterday for Verawal with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Risaldar, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

JUSTICE PARTY CHIEF WHIP

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

A meeting of Justice Legislative Council Party convened for the purpose of considering a no-confidence motion against Kumararaja M. A. Muthia Chetti, Mayor of Madras and Chief Whip of the Justice Party in Madras Council was held this morning under the presidency of the Raja of Bobbili.

The no-confidence motion was moved by Kumararaja of Venkatagiri seconded by Sir A. P. Patro and supported by Dr. Natesa Mudaliar.

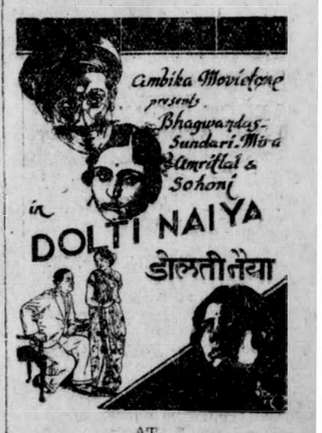
Before the motion was moved, Mr. Muthiah Chetti made a statement announcing his resignation of the office of the Chief Whip and Chairman of the Executive of the Justice Party.

A resolution accepting the resignation was unanimously passed Dewan Bahadur Appadurai was elected as the Chief Whip.

The chief charges against Mr. Muthia Chetti were that he let down the cause of the Justice Party during the recent Assembly elections and also actively helped one of the Congress candidates with several motor cars and buses with petrol for election purposes. —United Press.

The estate of Dewan Bahadur Seth Jeewan Das, son of Raja Gokul Das, which was taken over by the Central Provinces Government under the managements of the Court of Wards, has now been released by the Government.

Coming
Next Saturday



AT
MAJESTIC
—CINEMA—

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Spiritual Mission Of Astronomy

Enables Man To Realise Purpose Of Life, Says Dr. Hujer

"Astronomy is the torch that illumines the path of progress," observed Dr. Karel Hujer, the well-known Czecho-Slovakian Astronomer, speaking at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Dr. Hujer declared that Science, by misuse, had become tremendously dangerous, by being used as the hand-maid by people who were spiritually undeveloped.

Considering the immensity and the unimaginable infinity of the microcosm, and the comparatively insignificant position which the planet earth occupied, as also the negligible span of average human life, the speaker thought, man kind could understand the futility of pretty strife and ~nite in the supreme bond of spirituality.

Speaking on the "Spiritual Mission of Astronomy" Dr. Hujer gave a vivid description how the Newtonian conception of a limited universe was exploded as a myth. Through recent observations, Scientists were convinced of the illimitable infinity of the super-infinity of the Universe, in which neither space nor time could be limited.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla who presided on the occasion, in introducing the speaker, said that in Dr. Hujer, there was a happy blend of the man of Science and the man of religion. As a Theosophist, the Doctor had abundant knowledge of the religious value of life, and therefore, his intepretation of the great Science of Astronomy as having a deep religious significance, was a thought-provoking subject, felt the speaker.

Dr. Hujer at the outset felt thankful for the opportunity he was afforded of addressing an Indian audience,—the first of its kind. The Science of Astronomy known in one form or another nearly 5,000 years ago, had during the recent years made rapid strides. It was a Science that would unfold wonders and marvels, if sufficient attention was paid to the subject. It admitted of a considerable amount of contemplation.

The Astronomer would be brought into the infinity of the Universe almost beyond his comprehension. Mankind had no doubt studied the dry Science, but had not yet realised the sublimity of an unlimited universe. Re-research had revealed strange things, which a generation ago, would not have been believed in. As a result, the Newtonian conception of the infinity of the universe was soon found to have finiteness and looked indeed very small, compared to the illimitable and expanding Universe as revealed to the modern telescope.

NEW UNIVERSE.

Euclid's Geometry could be said to have kind of finiteness. But modern addition to geometrical principles of the fourth dimension, rendered geometry unlimited and infinite. Similarly, modern discoveries made with regard to Astronomy had given rise to the conception of a New Universe of super-infinity, beyond all human consciousness and imagination. Through the modern scientific appliances, they could read the stars thousands of millions of miles away, as they could read a book.

The Astronomical observations were precise, notwithstanding the vast distances separating the observer from the object or observation.

The temperatures of the distant stars, the respective atmospheric pressures, the direction of the revolutionary motions of these celestial bodies were all accurately determined, continued the speaker. Thus through the annihilation of space and time, they were able to travel yonder and yonder; but with the expansion of human knowledge, the Universe too seemed to expand and every fresh observation brought new facts to light.

During the last 'nineties and the early decades of the present century, the Scientists thought that they were materialists, and they felt that there was nothing to discover.

But the positivist scientists like Sir James Jeans have realised the immensity of the cosmos and the insignificance of the human being.

"There are innumerable universes sprinkled through space extending farther beyond the human imagination could reach, but we can not comprehend them, because our senses are limited and we are not yet gifted with that power," said Dr. Hujer.

"It was also discovered that light travelled in a straight line as far as this planet or this Universe might be considered. But it was proved that light also travelled along a curve giving rise to curvilinear motion and thus objects could come into human vision.

VALUE OF ASTRONOMY.

All these proofs established that the Universe could not be limited. There was nothing static, and nothing could be stated as either permanent or eternal. Even the Nature's laws might change, though for the present they might seem as having come to stay for ever. All round there was change. The process of evolution, growth and decay went on undisturbed.

Astronomy thus revealed the astounding shortness of the span of human life and during this short period, the speaker pleaded, mankind should make a sincere effort to live in peace.

Dr. Hujer thought that the creation of such a tremendous universe was the work of which the human soul could comprehend a little. He hoped sooner or later, through the study of Astronomy, men would learn the significance and purpose of life.

INSURANCE CO. CASE

Insurance Broker Tells How His Suspicions Were Aroused

Further evidence was resumed before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court of the case in which the Union Benefit Guarantee Co is claiming Rs. 50,000 damages from Thakorelal P. Thakore and 10 other members of the Provident Vigilence Committee of the Congress for alleged defamation.

Jethabhai Devji Nagda, an insurance broker, deposed that he he was (one of the founders of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association. He was requested by the plaintiff company to secure business for it from among the members of the Association.

BOYCOTT OF COMMITTEE

Witness continued that he had read in a Gujarati paper that the Provident Vigilance Committee had recommended a boycott of 36 insurance companies including the plaintiff, Co., which were working on the "dividing principle." Thereafter he became suspicious about the working of such companies and thought they were not sound concerns. The matter was discussed among the members of the Association, and as a result of the discussion witness formed the opinion that he should not co-operate with such companies including the plaintiff company. He refused to work for this company unless its name was removed from the boycott list. As a congressman, he felt he was bound to obey the resolution of a Congress Committee.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. V. Desai witness said that he could not tell whether a company which accepted the same premium for a man of 30 as for a man of 59 could be said to be working on sound principles. It might be that the Committee's report might be merely a warning to the public. The committee left it to the choice of the public whether to accept the report or not.

Among other witnesses for the day was Shivji Velji, a director of the plaintiff Company. In his evidence, he stated that his Company was registered in 1931 under the provident Insurance Societies Act. It was a private Limited Company with an issued capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. Its paid up capital was Rs. 14,000. Witness was in the insurance business for 8 or 10 years. His Company did both ordinary life business and business on the "dividing principle". It had 80 agents in different parts of the country.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

EUROPEAN DIES SUDDENLY

Mr. Sidney Erwin Buchanan, a photo-engraver, residing at Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, was found dead on Wednesday morning at his residence.

DISTURBED WEATHER IN THE NORTH

POONA ,Dec. 12.

The western disturbance still persists over the extreme north, and has caused local rain in Northwest Frontier Province. Local showers have also occurred in Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:- Parachinar half an inch; Drosh quarter; Pamban and Cuddalore half; Palamcottah, Madras and Coonoor quarter.

FORECAST

Local showers will recur in South Madras and Northwest Frontier Province, and rain or snowfall will extend in Kashmir. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.069 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 6.40 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.5 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.2 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 50 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.26 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.06 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Scottish Chambers Of Commerce Empire Journal

With a view to make the products and manufactures of Scotland better known throughout the Empire and thereby to promote reciprocal trade between Scotland and other parts of the Empire, the Scottish Chambers of Commerce have launched into existence a journal of Scottish commerce and industry, the inaugural number of which has just been received by us. The journal which is sumptuously got-up, describes the leading industries of Scotland, such as shipbuilding, jute manufacture, brewing, iron and steel and other engineering industries and textile manufacture. The charms of Scotland from the scenic points of view are also expatiated on for the benefit of would-be visitors. Those interested in the trade and industries of Scotland as well as the facilities for technical training which the country affords will find a good deal of helpful information in the journal.

NEW UNIVERSES DISCOVERED

U. S. Astronomers Take Census Of Stars

NEW YORK (By Mail)

The discovery of thousands of new island universes, each as majestic as our own Milky Way system, was announced by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard University and America's greatest astronomer, at the National Academy of Sciences meeting at Cleveland.

Dr. Shapley's hearers were staggered by the immsenity of the cosmos as revealed in the latest explorations of the sky.

'A census of stars now being made at Harvard Observatory has covered one-third of the heavens and has disclosed the existence of 12,5000 separate universes. It is estimated that there are about 30,000,000,000 stars in each galaxy.'

Our Sun is no more than a feeble candle compared to many of these monsters.

SUN CUT-DAZZLED

Dr. Shapley for example, reported the finding of a group of giants, most of which are 30,000 times brighter than the Sun in in a patch of vague light in the sky hitherto recorded on maps as the Thirty Doradus. The existence of these super-stars was unknown until the patch was photographed in red light.

Yet, despite the beauty and wonder of the universe as revealed by the latest research, man has touched no more than the fringe of a vast ocean. Dr. Shapley said that present telescopes, remarkable though they are have only permitted astronomers to photograph stars to the eighteenth magnitude or that part of the universe lying within a radius of 100,000,000 light years.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DENIED

Raje Says He Never Came In Contact With Wadilal Except Once

"The prosecution has been launched against me as a result of some designing persons behind the complainant. The case is entirely false", said Inspector Raje, in the course of his statement at the resumed hearing on Monday of the case in which he was charged with causing hurt to Wadilal Mohanlal.

Inspector Raje said he had never come into contact with Wadilal except on one occasion when he (Wadilal) was sent to him (Mr. Raje) by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The reference to gambling introduced in the case had no basis. He had no grudge against Wadilal, nor did he assault him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

It is understood that to consider the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, a conference of the Western India States Princes or their Dewans, would soon be called at any convenient place presumably at Rajkot.

Grand Opening

OF

PUROHIT

Cosmopolitan Vegetarian Refreshment and Boarding House.

on SUNDAY, the 16th December.

PUROHIT HOTEL

Tel. 26338 BORI BUNDER Bombay.

FOR PERFECT HEALTH and BEAUTY

Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a clear smooth skin . . . all these come from perfect inner cleanliness. Enjoy a Castophene chocolate Laxative tablet now and again . . . *know* that it cannot upset you and that it is *always* effective. From your chemists.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO.
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SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

It's an astonishing thing, but it is a medically verified fact that 90 per cent. of people suffer with constipation in one form or another. In the majority of cases it is only partial and therefore unrecognised. These "partial" sufferers do not know the cause of that constant feeling of "unwellness," headaches, want of energy, irritability, dull eyes and depression.

If you ail in any of these ways, take 'Medilax' and get fit in a few days.

MEDILAX *has 16 ingredients*

—every one for a purpose. 'Medilax' never pains or purges. Gentlest of all laxatives it cleanses not only the lower bowel but the upper bowel, too. It stimulates the liver, tones up the digestive organs and brings fitness and a feeling of well-being that must be felt to be believed.

Don't remain in doubt about your health. Start getting well to-day with 'Medilax.'

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of:

SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

SUB-INSPECTOR RELEASED ON BAIL OF Rs. 500

High Court Judges Grant Application Pending Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court granted the application for bail made by Sub Inspector Lawrence D'Costa of the Vigilance Department of the Bombay Police.

The petitioner was sentenced on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default three months more, on the charge of receiving illegal gratification.

It was stated in the petition that the petitioner had a clean record of 22 years' service. The judgment of the magistrate was manifestly against the weight of evidence. The petitioner was willing to offer substantial bail, and there was no likelihood of his absconding pending admission of the appeal which he proposed to file.

The petitioner's counsel contended that he was convicted entirely on the statement of an accomplice which had not been corroborated by any other evidence in material particulars.

Their lordships ordered the petitioner to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 and one surety of like amount to be approved by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, pending admission of appeal.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. Philip Godinho, Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati and Mr. B. A. Dalal, appeared for the petitioner.

GOLD-MOHOR Opens a New Page in the History of the Indian-Film-Industry

FIRST PICTURE

'TO-DAY'

Directed by Mr. CHAUDHARY

Produced by Mr. KAURA

A Great Social Drama Full of

LOVE

BEAUTY

POWER

WEALTH

Featuring:—

JAL MERCHANT

SHANTA KUMARI

GULAM MOHMAD

MOHMAD HADI

SUDHA BALA

BABA VYAS

See the Picture that will Change Your Life

The Story that will make the History in the Indian Film

AT

To be Released on SATURDAY, 15-12-34

ROXY Talkies

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Merchants Reject Reforms Proposals

(Continued from page 12).

with the provisions of any Indian law relating to the place of incorporation of companies trading in India, or to the domicile, residence or duration of residence, language, race, religion, descent or place of birth of the directors, shareholders, or of the agents and servants of such companies; and (2) that British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom who are directors, shareholders, servants or agents of a company incorporated now or hereafter in India should be deemed to have complied with any conditions imposed by Indian law upon companies so incorporated, relating to the dom'cile, residence or duration of residence, language, race, religion, descent or place of birth, of directors, shareholders, agents or servants."

HOPES BLASTED

The Commercial community has been very anxious for the development of Indian shipping. The Government of India have also, to some extent, been sympathetic, and it is quite likely that India would have got a measure of protection for her Shipping, if this report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee had not come in. The Joint Parliamentary Committee now recommend that it should be enacted that ships registered in the United Kingdom are not be subjected by Law in British India to any discrimination whatsoever, as regards the ship, officers or crew, or her passengers or cargo, to which ships registered in British India would not be subjected in the United Kingdom. Not only this, but it appears that any bounties or subsidies, which may be given to any Indian concerns shall also have to be given to similar British concerns established in this country. These recommendations specially made in para 352, makes it entirely clear that Indian trade and Industries will have no protection vouchsafed to them, either in the shape of tariffs or in any other shape. British concerns will be eligible for establishing themselves in this country and irrespective of the fact whether they are also registered here and whether they fulfil all the conditions laid down in the Report of the External Capital Committee, they will have the fullest measure of liberty to compete with Indian concerns. The Committee of this Chamber, being interested in the development of Indian trade and industries, register their strongest and most emphatic protest against the manner and method in which all these questions relating to commercial discrimination have been dealt with in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

INDIA DRIVEN TO WALL.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee recommend, ooviously, as a panacea for all the evils that may result from their recommendations, that the United Kingdom and India must approach their trade problems in a spirit of reciprocity, meaning oviously, that certain trade agreements may be entered into between the two countries. My Committee are not at all hopeful about such agreements, as the United Kingdom being the senior partner, and a much stronger partner, India will have always to go to the wall. In para 353, the Joint Parliamentary Committee again refer to some sort of reciprocity between the two countries. Their idea is that if the United Kingdom initiates certain restrictions on Indians living in that country, India may do the same likewise with regard to British subjects living in India. My Committee suggest that a contrary arrangement may be, perhaps, much more fair, equitable and practicable that India should have the initiative of placing restrictions, taking the risk that corresponding restrictions might be placed by the United Kingdom.

INDO-BURMESE RELATIONS.

The portion in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee about Indo-Burmese relations apart from the proposed separation, to which my Committee are strongly opposed, is also extremely inequitable and unjust towards Indians. The suggestion that the future Government of Burma should have the right of discriminating even against the entry of Indians in Burma, but should not have the same right against the entry of people with British domicile is most sinister. While India will have no right whatsoever of discriminating against the entry of people with British domicile. Burma will have the right of differentiating against Indians.

"HEADS WE WIN: TAILS YOU LOOSE"

The Joint Parliamentary Committee do not rest content with this recommendation; they are anxious about people with British domicile, who are at present trading in Burma and whose position may be deemed to be a little bit doubtful vis-a-vis India. They, therefore, observe that it would evidently be inequitable if after the separation of Burma, such people are in a less favourable position in respect of the operations in British India than a company established at the same time and under the same conditions in, say Bombay or Bengal. Evidently, the rule that: "Heads we win; tails you lose." has been carried to its most logical extremes by the people who have put down their signatures to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

UNCALLED-FOR COMMENTS

Writing, again, about Burma, there are quite uncalled-for comments against Indian money-lenders, whom it has become now-a-days a fashion to traduce for their legitimate operations in the Colonies and British Possessions. Thus, it is said: "others are Indian money lenders, who advance moneys on the security of agricultural land and crops and whose operations, specially in times of depression are such as to bring about an extensive transfer of ownership from an indigenous agricultural population to a non-agricultural non-indigenous class." It is surprising that while sentiments are expressed about Indian money-lenders, nothing is written about the British banking corporations in India itself who have, during all these years, not shown a philanthropic attitude in their business activities, and who have rather, been more or less noted for the encouragement they have given to non-Indian concerns even at the expense of Indian trade and industries. After all, whether it is big British banking corporations or small Indian money lenders, they should be ranked under the same category. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have not forgotten the poor, half-starved Indian workers who are tempted to Burma mostly by the big industrial corporations. They are liable, as people, who by accepting smaller wages, to oust indigenous labour and lower its standard of living. It is most reprehensible that such a sort of propaganda aiming at racial warfare should have found admission in the Report of responsible Committees.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

With regard to Aden, the Committee of the Chamber are surprised that after all the protestations of sympathy and promises from high quarters, Aden has been separated from India. They are taking keen and deep interest in this question for years. They protested vainly against the transfer of Aden from the Bombay Provincial Government to the Central Government and even then they expressed their fears that that transfer was but a prelude to the ultimate transfer of Aden to the Imperial Authorities. Their fears are now justified. They, therefore take this opportunity of expressing their strong dissent and protest of the Commercial community with regard to this transfer.

REJECT REPORT.

My Committee consider that the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee cannot for all these reasons, be welcomed even as a small step towards Self-Government and that, being reactionary and retrograde, they feel it their duty to advise the Commercial community to reject it as unacceptable.

TRIUMPH
MOTOR CAR
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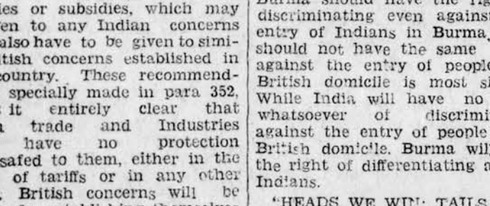

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LABOUR WAR ON J. P. C. REPORT

Nagpur Union's Call To Trade Union Congress To Plan Opposition

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of the Council of representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union held last night with Mr R. S. Ruiker in the Chair, resolutions were adopted protesting against the Report of the J. P. C. which was characterised as more reactionary and retrogressive than even the White Paper and opining that whatever little power was transferred would vest in the hands of capitalists and landlords.

ONLY EFFECTIVE REPLY.

The meeting also resolved to request the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress to summon immediately a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress at Nagpur to arrange a country-wide comprehensive programme of opposing The J. P. C. Report and further that the only effective reply to the Report was cent per cent Trade Union Organisation of workers and peasants on the basis of class struggle with a view to forge mass sanction for the attainment of Independence.

The Council expressed anxiety at the illness of Mr. M. N. Roy and urged upon the Government to release him immediately from Jail.

The Council also appointed a sub-committee of five to study the J. P. C. Report and to issue a statement on it.

It also expressed sympathy towards the Dock Workers of Calcutta for their fight against the wage-cut and of the "Bidi" workers of Kamptee and condemned the action of the owners in declaring lockouts.

PHOTO ENGRAVER COMMITS SUICIDE

Worried Over Financial Matters

Mr. Sidney Edwin Buchanan, a photo-engraver, residing at Willet Road, Ballard Estate, was found dead on Wednesday morning at his residence.

At the inquest held over the body Mrs Buchanan, giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that her husband was worried over financial matters. He had come home on Tuesday night, and had later retired to his room. She went to her own room. At about 1-30 in the morning, she heard the dog bark and on going to her husband's bedroom she smelt gas. On switching the light, she found that her husband was dead. Mrs Buchanan hurried to a friend's house and then she informed the police about her husband's death.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to carbon monoxide gas poisoning. They added that the deceased was in a state of temporary insanity being worried over financial matters.

Hand-Cart Dashed To Pieces

Gulab Vithal Sindhi was arrested by the Nagpada Police on Tuesday on the charge of rash driving and was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon.

It was alleged that the accused, while driving a motor car No. W-9768 on Tuesday morning at Sukhaji Street, suddenly began to describe a series of curves in the course of which, he is stated to have knocked down a hand-cart and the man who was pushing it, resulting in a crash causing considerable damage to it.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

Alleged Batteryman Acquitted

Holding that the prosecution had not proved the case beyond all reasonable doubt, the Girgaum Magistrate acquitted Chottu Lavoo, a battery man at Bombay Central, who was charged with removing the purse, on November 10, of one Joseph Pereira, a motor fitter in his absence from his coat hanging on a peg.

Mr V. K. Muranjan for the defence contended that the accused entered the garage for a legitimate purpose and then phoned to a fitter at Bombay Central, as instructed by a superior official. Moreover it was not proved that the accused threw the purse on to the roof, 30 to 35 feet high. After search, the purse was recovered from the roof.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused remarked that there was a serious lacuna in the prosecution case and accepted the contentions of the defence.

Mr. Mehta, B. B. and C. I. Railway prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr V. K. Muranjan conducted the defence.

Kanji Dwarkadas Seeks Re-election

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas is seeking re-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 'A' Ward.

MR. TALPADE FOR CORPORATION

Mr. M N. Talpade Advocate, is standing as a candidate from the 'C' Bhuleshwar Ward at the ensuing Municipal Elections.

SUNDERDAS MORARJI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, is standing as a candidate for election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 'C' Ward.

Dr. DESHMUKH FOR CORPORATION

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is standing as a candidate for "D" Ward at the ensuing Municipal election.

Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka For Corporation

Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka is standing as a candidate from "C" Ward at the ensuing Municiapl elections. In the course of his manifesto he says.

I am standing as a candidate from the "C" Ward for the ensuing Municipal general election and solicit your support. Ever since I began to take part in public life I have been actively supporting every righteous cause and helping every movement that has as its object the good of our country.

During the last mill strike in Bombay, I with the co-operation of my esteemed friend Mr. K. F. Nariman did my best to give some relief to these innocent sufferers, through the Marwari Relief Association.

I as one of the Finance Secretaries have endeavoured my best for the success of the last session of the Indian National Congress.

I am entering the corporation because of the opportunity of service it offers. As a businessman I shall always watch the interests of tate-payers and businessmen, and endeavour to promote the well-being of our city to the best of my abilities.

Sir Malcolm Hailey Goes To E. Africa

Sir Malcolm Hailey, who handed over charge of his office as Governor of the United Provinces to Sir Harry Haig last week, and Lady Hailey, after their short stay at New Delhi arrived in Bombay by a special train yesterday morning and left in the afternoon for East Africa by s.s "Tairea".

MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR SCHOOLS

Committee To Make Representation To Corporation

At a meeting of the Schools Committee held on Wednesday, it was decided to make a representation to the Corporation on their grant. The Schools Committee had asked for a grant of Rs. 32 87,828 but the Standing Committee of the Corporation is understood to have granted only Rs. 26 80 000.

IRREDUCIBLE.

In the draft for approval placed before the committee by the Secretary, it is stated that the Municipal Commissioner recommended only Rs. 30 lacs but the Standing Committee had reduced it further by Rs. 20.000, and that the Schools Committee's budget has been framed almost without a margin for any cuts and with full consciousness of the financial condition of the Municipality. For the increase asked for in the year's budget the Committee state that it is due to the progressive demand for education resulting from an awakening in the Masses. None will deny that the doors of primary education should always be kept open to all who seek an entrance." They further say that none of their activities is unnecessary or worthy of abolition" and ask for a sympathetic consideration of the matter.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

There was much discussion on the Annual School Sports Item. The Secretary stated that the usual grant of Rs. 1,000 had to be reduced this year to Rs. 500 on account of financial difficulties. The recommendation of the Secretary that on account of the curtailing of the programme and cutting down the expenses, the final competition be avoided and the prizes distributed between the winners of each side viz., Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu, brought up references to conducting sports on communal lines and to the Quadrangular matches. Mr. M. N. Talpade remarked: "You are fostering feeling of communalism without knowing it" and added "Let the children know they are sportsmen first." Most of the members disliked the idea of running the sports on communal lines but the Secretary said that for want of time it was not practicable this year.

Mr. Dhonde's amendment that the sports be carried on this year as usual was carried.

Mr. Pamlekar, the Secretary, suggested that the sports be run by taking children from the different wards.

SHAKY BUILDING.

The Secretary complained of a building said to be shaky and in which one of the Municipal Schools is situated. Mr. Dhonde remarked at first that the land'ord was careless but afterwards asked the Secretary who the landlord was. The answer: "The Municipality" created much laughter. The Engineer however in his letter said all was right with the building, but the Committee decided to visit it on Saturday.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday next.

9 MONTHS' JAIL FOR CURRENCY THEFT

Pole Who Removed Rs. 1000 From V. T. Station

How a Pole while awaiting his trial in the Karachi Currency Office theft case boldly removed on June 13 1934 ten currency notes of Rs. 100 each from the I and II Class Booking Office of the New V. T. Station of the G. I. P. Rly. was narrated on Tuesday before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Stainslav Karninshi of Warsaw entered the booking office by a swinging door and producing a 100-rupee note demanded change and while the clerk was counting it produced 3 more notes and asked for further change. And unobserved he stealthily removed ten notes of Rs. 100 each and then entered a taxi and asking the driver to speed up, came to Forbes Street and here got the notes cashed at the Currency Office. And on the same day he booked a passage to Karachi and the next day sailed for Karachi.

In the Karachi Currency Office theft he was awarded on September 10, one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200, in default to further 3 months' R. I.

Then he was taken to Bombay for trial in the Bombay case.

He pleaded not guilty and opined he was very innocent and the police laid a false charge.

The Magistrate however disbelieved his story and sentenced him to 9 months R. I. with "B" Class.

K. S. R. Iyer For Corporation

Mr. K S Ramachandra Iyer is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the "F" Ward.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Magistrate Dismisses Complaint

The complaint of alleged bigamy filed against Mr. D. K. Kanga, assistant registrar in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, and Pirojbai alias Piloo Doctor was dismissed by Mr. L. S. Raji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on Wednesday. The Magistrate held that the complaint had failed on preliminary issues and, therefore the court had no jurisdiction to take cognisance of it.

The Magistrate also passed strictures regarding the credibility of the evidence of Sorabji B Damania, the complainant.

In dismissing the complaint the Magistrate placed great reliance on a deed of separation executed in January 1932 between the complainant and Pirojbai the second respondent whereby each of them relinquished marital rights and they mutually released each other. The Magistrate entirely disbelieved the complainant when he said that he signed the deed without knowing the contents. There was evidence before the court to hold that the complainant was fully aware of the contents of the document and that he signed it and executed it before the Registrar of the Esplanade Police Court of his own free will. For this reason the Magistrate held that the complainant was not a person aggrieved within the meaning of the relevant section.

Commenting on the evidence of the complainant the Magistrate said it was necessary to refer to certain admissions made by the complainant which fatally affected his credibility.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for first respondent while Mr. Anjirbag appeared for the complainant.

DOUBLE GRADUATE AS WASHERMAN

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 9

An M.A. of the Punjab University is working as a washerman here. He was unable to secure a job and after two years of unemployment decided to take to this vocation. He undertakes to launder the clothes at very moderate rates and his condition is evoking much comment and sympathy.—A.P.

MAHARAJA OF BARODA

Returning To India Next Month

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 11.

It is understood that H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda is leaving Europe on or before 27th December with Her Highness Maharani Saheb and Yuvraj Prince Pratapsingh Raje Gaekwar for India, and is expected to arrive here in the first week of January.

It is reported that the forthcoming 19th Marathi Literary Conference, to be held at Baroda on 25th, 26th and 27th instant may be postponed by a few weeks as H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is arriving by the first week of January.

Late Mr. F. A. C. Rebello

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mangalorean Catholic Educational Co-Operative Credit Society Limited has passed a resolution placing on record its sense of grief at the death of Mr F A C Rebello, B.A., J.P., the founder of this Society, the "pioneer of its kind in India who, as a Benefactor of the Society and as its President and as Chairman and Member of its Managing Committee worked ceaselessly and selflessly for the promotion of the interests of the Society".

SEPARATION OF BURMA

Move For Rejection Of J. P. C. Proposals

RANGOON, Dec. 12

The Governing body of the general council of the Burmese Association (U Chit Hlaing's party) has passed a resolution referring the J.P.C.'s recommendations in connection with the separation of Burma from India and the constitution proposed for separated Burma.

By another resolution the general body requests Hlaing-Mvat-Paw's party to carry a resolution to this effect in the Burma Council and elsewhere and urges the convening of a joint conference with other anti-separationists' parties in December to carry out the country's wishes.—A.P.

NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Punjab Workers Suggest Forms Of Manual Labour

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

An informal meeting of the Congress workers of the Province was held yesterday in Bradlaugh Hall to consider the amended constitution of the Congress. Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was in the chair.

Congress workers from different parts of the Province attended the meeting. The amended constitution was explained by the chair. A discussion then followed on the question of manual labour for a member of the Congress. Ultimately the meeting decided to recommend to the Congress Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. that following be considered as manual labour:—

Weaving.
Spinning.
Carpentry
Sewing.
Shaving.
Cleaning Harijan huts.
Supplying water to Harijans.
Cap Sewing.
Distributing quinine, cobblery and ironsmithy.
Boot-polishing.
Dyeing.
Khaddar pheri, and grinding.

It was also recommended that agriculturists may give 12 seers of grains as membership fee.

The meeting further decided that members be enrolled in large numbers throughout the Province.

PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS.

The following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This Conference of Congress Workers of the Punjab protests against the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Satyapal under section 124-A I.P.C. at this time when the Congress is engaged in constructive and constitutional programme of work.

This Conference protests against the ban imposed by the Government on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose at a time when his father passed away and when he and his whole family are in great grief."—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO DEBT LEGISLATION BILLS

U. P. Money Lenders Organise Agitation

LUCKNOW Dec. 12.

With the passage of the Debt Legislation Bills in the United Provinces Legislative Council there is considerable activity on the part of money-lenders to organise and agitate against the bills.

The President of the Lucknow Bankers Association in a telegram to the Governor of the United Provinces prays His Excellency to withhold sanction to the Debt bills pending consideration of their detailed representation to follow shortly. He points out that the enforcement of the Bills would cause severe loss to money-ending classes which was unjustified by the circumstances.—A.P.

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Further south are Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal Malpe and Mangalore each noted for its enjoyable climate and attractive scenery. The famous Gersoppa Falls can be visited within the short space of a day from Kumta. The return trip from Bombay takes barely a week.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud, 7, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 5, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 8, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
High Water: 4-39; 17-10.
Low Water: 11-18; 22-55.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Scientific Exhibition to be opened by Mr. R. D. Bell, Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m.
B. P. C. C. meeting, Congress House, at 6-30 p.m (S.T.).

SATURDAY, December 15.

S. S. 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifth Day of Winter meeting.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Major J. Corbett, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association for the preservation of Wild Game in the U. P. will show films and lecture on "Wild Life in India" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Glasgow Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-0 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN'S CONCERTS

Under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay Khansahib Abdulkarim Khan will give two concerts of Hindustani and Karnataki music at Forbes Gujarati Hall (near Congress House) Girgaum Back Road on Saturday and Sunday, December 15 and 16, at 9 and 4-30 p.m. respectively

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Prof. G. S. Ghurye will take the study class to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. in the Brotherhood premises. He will speak on "Sociology".

SHRI KRISHNA'S MESSAGE

Under the auspices of Shree Madhav Baug Bhagvadgita Pathshala Sadhu T. L. Vasvani of Sind will deliver a lecture on Shri Krishna's Message on Saturday, the 15th instant at 6 p.m. (B.T.) at Madhav Baug.

MESSAGE TO THE YOUTH

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, a public meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 18th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 6 p.m. S.T. when Sadhu T. L. Vasvani will deliver a lecture on Message to the Youth."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
CARLTON—"The Smilin' Licutenant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gentleman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Nana" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Great Defender" Time as usual.

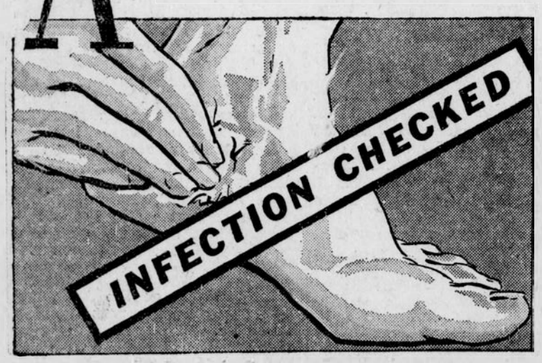
Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas, William Worsley (Baritone). 8-00 p.m. "Drought."* By M. S. Armstrong. A Drama of Western New South Wales. Produced by William MacLurg. 8-15 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra (contd). *Electrical recording. Gramophone records. 8-30 p.m. The Alfredo Campoli Trio. Arsele Kirilloff (Baritone). 8-45 p.m. "Shanghai."* By W. Stuckes. Back to the days of Sailing Ships. Produced by William MacLurg. 9-05 p.m. The Alfredo Campoli Trio. (cont.) 9-30 p.m. Frank A. Terry presents "Pleasure on Parade." (North Regional Edition.) 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Henry O. Hodgson. Relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Programme. A Selection of Hindustani Records. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. Columbia Presents. Selection from Their New Issues. 5 p.m Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 6-10 p.m. A South Indian Programme. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. 6-30 p. m. European Programme. 7-0 p. m. Dance Music The S.S "President Garfield" Orchestra. 8-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-10 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-30 p.m. A Concert by S.B. Bai Hirabai Barodeker and Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi 10-0 p.m. European Programme. S.B. The Orchestra of His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

A SCRATCH



APPLY LISTERINE IMMEDIATELY

A scratch is such a simple thing—many of us neglect it entirely. Yet how dangerous—the skin is broken, germs can enter and infection set in—unless proper precaution is taken.

Whenever the skin is bruised or broken, whether by scratch, cut, sting or burn, always be safe—apply Listerine Antiseptic, full strength, at once.

Listerine kills germs, soothes the painful areas, heals the tissue and helps speed recovery. Moreover, Listerine is absolutely safe to use; deadly to germs, but harmless to the most delicate human tissues.

Always keep a bottle of Listerine on hand ready for any emergency. Use it as a daily gargle, too, to prevent colds and sore throat.

Try Listerine Tooth Paste. See how your teeth will sparkle after only a few days use.
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LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC E67

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

Need For Foreign Propaganda

Ignorance Of Europe And U. S. About Indian Situation

A lecture on 'The Impressions of his World Tour" was delivered on Wednesday by Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, at the Indian Merchants Chamber, Hall. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, presided.

POST WAR WORLD.

The speaker said that after the war radical changes had taken place throughout the world and each nation was busy re-organising itself, and setting its house in order. All forms of government were under trial, and different types of economic theories were being tried to suit the conditions of the different states in the world. Plans on a national scale were employed to combat and reduce unemployment.

NO WAR MENACE.

Referring to the possibilities of war, the speaker said that the chances were the least, for, although the different nations were strengthening their armaments, the fear of disturbance of trade and commercial relations made everyone desist from war.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA.

Mr. Morarji, proceeding said, that there was a mass of ignorance all over the world about India, and this was specially so in Europe and America. He urged the necessity of propaganda in favour of India in the foreign countries.

The speaker also praised the various modes of conveance used in the different countries which he had visited and said that in most of the important cities the latest scientific devices for traffic control were used.

PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

Speaking about Japan, Mr. Morarji said that the Japanese had made great strides in industrial advancement and this particularly due to the cheap and efficient labour obtained from Japanese women. The national spirit was strong in every man and woman in Japan. The lecturer also dwelt on the changes that were taking place in Germany, Italy, France, and the other countries which he visited.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the Cattle Farm at Khandivlee on Wednesday.

GERMAN CLASS

"Prof. G. M. Jadhav will take his class in German, this evening, Thursday 13th inst. from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Bombay Students Brotherhood."

KHASGI MARATHI SHALA, NOWPADA.

Under the auspices of the above School, the annual prize distribution ceremony was celebrated on Sunday. (2nd inst.), when the Collector of Thana Dist. distributed prizes and presided.

The Nowpada Village Panchayat presented a medal at the hands of the Collector, to one Vithal Krishna Thavre who saved the life of a drowning lady, in October last.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Professor P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory today (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing University Buildings.

SHIPPING NEWS.

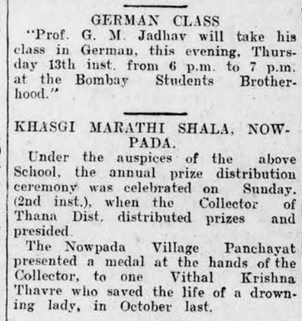
"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Garfield V-35 will arrive here on the 13th instant at 4-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 14th instant at 5-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

BAR COUNCIL VOTING

Voting for the Bar Council election for four vacancies will be held tomorrow (Friday 14th inst.) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the High Court.

THE REGAL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
THE Barretts of Wimpole Street
Immortal Love Story Of ROBERT BROWNING

NEXT SATURDAY
FRANCHOT TONE, MAY ROBSON, GLADYS GEORGE.
In M-G-M.'s powerful drama

STRAIGHT IS THE WAY

ROMANCE — SUSPENSE — GAIETY — HEART-THROBS!

BENARES MUSIC CONFERENCE

Ineffective Discussion

"Whatever may be the success of the All-India Music Conference held at Benares in some respects, it has failed to tackle some of the fundamental problems confronting the music world."

This is the opinion expressed to a representative of the "Chronicle" by Pandit Omkarnath who has recently returned to Bombay after the labours of the Conference.

It will be re-called that Panditji was the Chairman of the Notation Committee of the Benares Conference. The main issue before the Notation Committee was (1) to decide "Swara Saptak"; (2) to classify Raga and Ragini, and to classify them according to Rasa Bhavas. Panditji urged upon the conference the inadequacy of the present classification and the need for a more scientific and exhaustive classification.

COMMON NOTATION

Another main problem on which the Panditji was emphatic was the need for a Common All-India Notation. He urged upon the Conference that Notation must be written in one way so that provincial barriers might be effectively broken. As it is, the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Professer Bhatkande, Surendra Mohan Tagore and Professor Maula Bux of Baroda and other eminent exponents of Indian music, are following different Notations. The Pandit urged upon the Conference how in Europe and America, the Notation is common in all countries, though the language is different. Eminent scholars who assembled at Benares agreed with Panditji's view, though they all urged that the Notation must be easy.

PROPOSAL SHELVED

But the unfortunate part of it, according to Panditji, was that after much discussion, the proposal was shelved and not a single step was taken towards the solution of the problem of Notation. Panditji was emphatic that no useful contribution could be made to Indian music, unless the problem of common Notation was finally solved.

Panditji was much impressed with the interest taken by the general public in music and its problems.

EAST INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Will Be Opened At Marwari Bazar

(From A Correspondent.)

A new concern, the East India Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., has been registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, on November 15, 1934.

It will deal in Gold and Silver. In silver, the unit will be one-fourth bar, i.e., 700 tolas; and on the due date of delivery the unit will be from 600 to 800 tolas. There will be a weekly clearing and payment day.

The opening ceremony will shortly be performed at the Marwari Bazaar.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LABOUR AND FEDERATION

Mr. N. M. Joshi Urges Safeguards For Workers

The labour policy of the Government of India was severely criticised by Mr. N. M. Joshi in a lecture delivered at the League of Nations Union Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Speaking on the "Work of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Joshi, who is a member of the Governing Body of the Organisation, made a general survey of the Labour problems in India and declared that the ratification of Labour Conventions, by the Government of India, was below the average par of any other country in the world.

Out of the 38 Conventions adopted at various Conferences of the I.L.O., the Government of India had adopted only 14 and these were of meagre significance compared to the most important conventions of the League Organisation, declared the speaker.

GOVT. INDIFFERENT.

Rejecting the official plea that funds were lacking for sending advisers along with the delegates to the Geneva Conferences. Mr. Joshi said that the Government of India adopted an attitude of indifference to the problems of Labour.

"One feels ashamed," said Mr. Joshi, "that in a civilised country like India, the Government could not ratify even the International Convention on Forced Labour, which is undoubtedly a form of slavery."

HISTORY OF ORGANISATION.

Tracing the origin of the Organisation, the speaker said that at the end of the Great War, the statesmen of the world were impelled by a sense of social justice.

The Labour Organisation was thus founded as a part and section of the League of Nations. The successful completion of the Russian Revolution had an appeal to the masses and as a counter appeal, the workers were provided this organisation.

From time to time the Organisation called Conferences and India played a large part in these deliberations. Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikanir represented India and obtained special power in the first Conference to adopt the International Conventions adopted at these Conferences after modification according to the peculiar conditions in India. They were evidently oppressed with a feeling said Mr. Joshi that India would not be able to adopt international standards in her Labour policy, and the Maharaja of Bikaner went a step further and declared that the Conventions ratified by the Government of India would not be binding on the rulers of the Indian States.

He explained the part played by the Indian delegates and observed that the Government which showed considerable enthusism for international action in the beginning had now adopted an attitude of indifference to the international movement.

SAFEGUARDS FOR WORKERS.

Discussing the future of the Indian workers, Mr. Joshi said that under the Federation, the Indian Princes would have an effective voice in the Federal Government, and unless some provision was made safeguarding the interests of the workers, their condition would not improve. In this connection, he pointed out the anamoly of the Maharaja of Bikaner's statement, that the ratified Conventions did not affect the Indian Princes. The Maharaja went to the Conference as a delegate of the whole India, and not on behalf of the British India only. It would thus be seen that the Indian Princes might effectively influence the Federal Government in shaping the future of the workers.

LIBERAL "AT HOME" TO SIR COWASJI

The chairman and Council of the Western India National Liberal Association was at "At Home" to Sir Cowasji Jehangir at Monginis, Bombay, on Wednesday to congratulate him on his success in the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly. There was a distinguished gathering of Liberals and others.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Association, congratulated Sir Cowasji on his election to the Assembly where he had already shown very splendid work and wished him a long life and career of public usefulness.

In reply, Sir Cowasji thanked his Liberal friends for their hospitality as also the thousands of the citizens of Bombay who had returned him to the Assembly.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Public Cleansing Conference

Recently in England a Conference was held, called Public Cleansing Conference, which was meant to afford an opportunity to the officers and members of the different municipalities of the world to meet and exchange views on matters of public cleansing. Useful suggestions were made for solving the important problems regarding cleansing of the cities, vehicles, and plants, etc. Looking to the success and important work done by that conference, if a similar conference is held in Bombay of the delegates of various municipalities in India to exchange their views and experience, the result would be beneficial to all concerned. Not only the municipalities, but manufacturers, millowners and other employers of labour should be invited to that conference, to give their experience in regard to this important subject.

Art Institute Exhibition

The exhibition of drawings, paintings, photographs and sculpture now opened at the Town Hall is naturally suggestive of the graded attainments of the students, past and present of the Institute. It is obviously meant to be representative of an educational institute. Syt. Haldankar, the founder of the Institute, has been recognised for his landscapes It is not surprising therefore that the majority of his students follow his example. But Syt. Haldankar's ability in figure portrait is not less pronounced than in landscape. His portrait, in water-colours, of a 'Gujerati Girl" is an example. Syt. Kulkarni has exhibited his exuberant interest in rustic life and landscapes. Miss Neorkar's "A Mahomedan Lady," Mr. E. G. Mishall's "Stream" and "Prince of Wales Museum", the "Bassein Creek" by Mr. V. Gadgil. "A sketch at Pochra" by his Suhasini D. Malvankar, "From Karla Caves" by P. D. Haldankar, "Nana Chauk" by K. R. Velankar "At Rest" by G. S. Haldankar, "Sketch" by Kumari Narvekar, "Solitary Palm, Worli" by Srimati S. R. Dongerkeri may be mentioned as noteworthy.

The poster work of Syt. Ratan Batsa and his bold delineation of unconventional subjects for example, his "Cotton Mill" and of dock labour are of more than average interest.

The pastel work of Syt. Ambrekar, particularly the one with the patterned drapery and foliage, entitled "Sunny Summer," is fresh and vigorous, the photographs of Syt. Dady Burjor are reminiscent of the work of the camera pictorialists.

CYCLIST DASHES INTO LORRY

Goan Youth Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

A young Goan boy riding a bicycle carrying another person on it, received fatal injuries when he dashed into a lorry halted on Warden Road on Wednesday evening. The other person also received serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Gamdevi Police.

It appears that at about 4-30 p.m. Salvador Rapox aged 12, was a passenger on a bicycle ridden by another Goan lad along Warden Road from the direction of Mahaluxmi.

When nearing a Motor Lorry, stationary at the time, a car suddenly emerged from behind it and the cyclist, who was, it is stated pedalling at top speed in making a desperate attempt to avoid a collision with the Car dashed headlong into the lorry.

Salvador was picked up unconcious and he died a few minutes later. The other person had a fractured arm.

The Gamdevi police are making further investigations.

WOMAN IN POOL OF BLOOD

Prembai Magan, a widow aged about 42, was found brutally murdered shortly before midnight on Tuesday in an open plot of ground at Chandanwadi, Bombay.

On receipt of information that a dead body had been discovered at Chandanwadi, Deputy Inspector Karnik and Sub-Inspector Khan of the Princess Street Police Station proceeded to the spot and found the body lying there with a deep gash on the left temple. Near the body was found an instrument which looked like a scythe.

Jethibai, the daughter of the deceased, giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that when she returned from work on Tuesday night, she found her mother lying dead in a pool of blood.

The inquest was then adjourned.

The General Council of the National Trades Union Federation is meeting at Nagpur on December 22, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. The question of nominating labour representative to the Legislative Assembly as also the question of nomination for the Geneva Labour Conference will be discussed at the meeting.—A.P.

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1934

UNREAL AS EVER

The India debate in the Commons is proceeding with all the unreality that has marked and must mark the discussion of the subject of Indian reforms by non-Indians, knowing little or nothing of the true state of things in this country at the present time. The Baldwinites are swearing by the J.P.C. Report. The Liberals are doing pretty much the same, though they also suggest some amendments here and there. The Churchillites are continuing to oppose every semblance of real reform in the hope, strengthened by the Report, of securing some more safeguards that may further nullify the reforms. The Labourites are more critical about the Report, but they have neither the desire nor the power to reject the basis of the J.P.C. scheme. All the while all the speakers have been aware of the fact that very few Indians, if any, are satisfied with the scheme. Sir Henry Page-Croft challenged Sir Samuel Hoare "to get a document signed by ten or even six Hindu leaders stating that they wished him to proceed with the reforms" and "to take a plebiscite on the reforms in any district where Hindus predominate". "If he was unable to do that," said Sir Henry, "I remind him that three quarters of the population are Hindus." Nobody here would mistake Sir Henry for a friend of India. But if for any reason he should succeed in wrecking the J.P.C. scheme few Indians would waste any tears over it.

Condemned By Merchants

Seeing that the Indian public in general has condemned the Report, some of its supporters in India and Britain have ventured to remark that responsible Indian businessmen at least would welcome it and appreciate the real character of the commercial safeguards embodied in it. It is an utterly vain hope. A number of responsible Indian businessmen have already condemned the Report and particularly the commercial safeguards provided therein. Among the latest to do so are the businessmen of Bombay who have submitted to the Government through the Indian Merchants' Chamber a strong protest against the J.P.C. scheme. The Chamber declares that it cannot welcome the scheme "even as a small step towards self-government" and that "being reactionary and retrograde," they feel it their duty to advise the commercial community "to reject it as unacceptable" The case for the rejection the Chamber puts succinctly in the following words:

> "One 'sine qua non' of every self-governing country is control over Finance, Currency and Tariffs, and the freedom to develop its trade and industries. The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has, on the contrary, taken all pains to hedge round this freedom with so-called "Safeguards", with the result that it is not the development of Indian trade and industries so much as the development of British trade and industries which is assured."

We have every confidence that the entire commercial community of the country will unhesitatingly follow the lead of the Congress and the Indian Merchants' Chamber in completely rejecting the J.P.C. scheme.

For Whose Benefit?

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has some hard things to say about the J.P.C. Report on Burma, though Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, has been at great pains in the Commons to show that the Burma Report is designed in the best interests of India as well as Burma and the scheme is nothing less than a "triple partnership" between these two countries and Britain. The Chamber "strongly opposes," the proposal to separate Burma and regards the proposals about Indo-Burmese relations as "extremely inequitable and unjust towards Indians." The Chamber remarks:

> "The suggestion that the future Government of Burma should have the right of discriminating even against the entry of Indians in Burma, but should not have the same right against the entry of people with British domicile is most sinister. While India will have no right whatsoever of discriminating against the entry of people with British domicile, Burma will have the right of differentiating against Indians. ....Evidently, the rule that: 'Heads we win; tails you lose', has been carried to its most logical extremes by the people who have put down their signatures to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report."

Few will be taken in by Mr. Butler's plea that the J.P.C. scheme for Burma is a triple partnership. Indians see in it only a device to isolate Burma from India against the wishes of both so as to make it safer for British trade and commerce. As for India's attitude in this matter, the Karachi Congress has made it perfectly clear. India only wishes that Burma should be self-governing, either as a member of the Indian Federation or as a separate State, according to her own choice, the choice being exercisable either before the Federation comes into existence or at any time later. On the contrary Britain would not give Burma either freedom or separation nor the advantage of connection with India in her struggle for freedom. The members of Parliament, who know little about India and less of Burma, may easily swallow Mr. Butler's assurances about a triple partnership. But neither Indians nor Burmans will be deceived by any such pretence.

A Liberal's Realism

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has spoken again. It is almost a prescriptive privilege of his to attack the Congress for crimes which attach more fittingly to himself and his friends. They have exhausted vocabulary in condemning the Joint Parliamentary Proposals. But if their courage fails, as it does, at rejection what is it that their condemnation amounts to, if not to bluff? They talk of modifications. Considering the indignation that the J. P. C. proposals have apparently aroused in them, the "modifications" must be fairly far-reaching and fundamental. That being so, we invite the Liberals to say whether they really believe in the possibility of the modifications being introduced or whether they are merely misleading the public to avoid facing the logic of facts.

Sir Chimanlal has courteously suggested that Congressmen deliberately play upon "un-informed" popular mind—has he ever tried to come in contact with the "popular mind"?—and with that object they "do not descend to realities, but are always in the clouds." But it is a little peculiar that the realism of Sir Chimanlal is higher up in the clouds than the calculated unrealism of Congressmen who mislead and deceive. He does not believe in the practicability of a Constituent Assembly but the realist does in that of Dominion Status, to say nothing of agreed "modifications" in Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals! We are assured that "to talk of Independence at the present state of India is ignoring all realities." What about the Liberals' talk of Dominion Status? We are prepared to acknowledge the prejudices and weaknesses of Sir Chimanlal and his friends. But why outrage realism and why insult fellow-countrymen by striking attitudes of snobbish superiority? Better and more superior people than Sir Chimanlal have, in history, had to bow before "the uninformed popular mind.

There is, however, one point in Sir Chimanlal's statement with which we agree. It is true that one of the greatest needs of the country is communal unity. It is also true that to bring about that unity is the particular duty of the Congress. But while we appreciate the compliment that the Liberal leader has paid, perhaps quite sub-consciously, to the Congress, we assure Sir Chimanlal that he also can help. He can render a great service by effectively appealing in this behalf to his and Sir Samuel Hoare's "friends". For, the one great—and realistic—tragedy of Indian political life is the "friendship" that they bear for Great Britain.

CONGRESS AND CORPORATION

The decision of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee not to contest, officially, the elections for the Municipal Corporation is unfortunate. There can, of course, be no question that the city is overwhelmingly Congress-minded. Nor can it be disputed that municipal administration, in a centre like Bombay, affects vitally the daily life and welfare of the individual citizen, and moulds his opinions on public questions. Nothing, perhaps, will bring home to the individual citizen the benefits of Swaraj so much as municipal government and the Congres cannot ford to omit to capture, or dominate such an institution. Why, then, this decision to give a wide berth to municipal elections, officially by the Congress? It is true the system of elections to the municipal corporation is on a basis of cumulative voting in which it would require the highest organising skill and technique to secure Congress majority, despite the decided majority in the city electorate of a Congress persuasion. The distribution of votes in a ballot is not very easy even when the elector is educated and politically minded. But the task is not beyond endeavour, if only the machinery of electioneering and propaganda by Congress were set in motion for the purpose in good time.

There is, however, one handicap, which the mere excellence in organisation or electioneering machinery cannot remedy. The Congress has no definite policy or programme in the municipal arena, even comparable to that in the national arena. This is an omission which cannot be too seriously deplored. As the people become more and more conscious of their political rights, they must subconsciously demand more and more explicit programmes of action. They must understand the lines of attack on the citadels of privilege and property, if they are to vote intelligently, which is impossible in the absence of a clear lead in that regard. And it is not the fact that problems of municipal government, or finance or administration, of education or health are lacking; or would not provide the Congress Party with excellent lines of attack, that are to-day frustrated even before trial, simply for want of a clear enunciation.

We would, therefore, impress it most earnestly upon the Congress authorities in the city, not to miss the forthcoming opportunity to consolidate the hold of the Congress on the city, so as to facilitate Congress victories when next the occasion arises to capture some more extensive field. One defect of our political life hitherto has been the indifference of leaders to questions of administrative details and minutiae of government. Education of the electorate in the day-to-day problems of government is indispensable, if we wish our Nationalist demand to have all the backing of popular support that could be secured And no field is so promising for that purpose as that of municipal administration in Bombay. The Bombay Provincial Committee at its meeting to-day, we hope, will not endorse the recommendation of its Council.

A BLUNDER

The correspondence between Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon fairly accurately reveals the poignant conflict between the people and their present rulers. Here is, on the one hand, the people's leader going out of his way, in his anxiety to avoid all conflict, to seek permission for the exercise of a most elementary right of a citizen, supposed to be free, the right to visit a province in his own native land. He has given all reasonable assurance that his object in visiting the province is absolutely peaceful and non-political, only to acquaint himself with the condition of the people there. But we find on the other side a virtual refusal to accept his assurances. Both the Viceroy and the Frontier Government "are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable for him to pay a visit to the Province at the present time." And requested to define the term "present time," the Viceroy replies that his "decision" will hold good "till he is satisfied that conditions are such as to render a visit unobjectionable." Gandhiji has made it quite clear that "he has no desire to do anything that may bring him in conflict with the Government" and that it is his earnest effort to avoid such conflict "so far as it is humanly possible." He only proposes "to try all possible constitutional means to obtain the necessary permission." The Mahatma that he is, he gives a further assurance that if suspicion of his motive is the cause of refusal, he will "try to disarm suspicion." For the present the people should scrupulously follow their leader's injunction "to hold themselves in patience." Let them cling, so long as it is possible, to the hope that the correspondence is not closed and that the Viceroy will retrieve his blunder before it is too late.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Congress Election Successes In Maharashtra And Karnatak Demonstrate The Triumph Of Nationalism Over Communalism

By B. N. DATAR.

The Assembly elections from the constituencies in Marathi and Kannada Districts of the Bombay Presidency were strenuously contested. Congress workers in both the areas had no easy task in canvassing support for their candidates, as they had to encounter opposition from more than one powerful and influential quarter. The results of the elections were watched with the greatest expectations, not unmixed with some anxiety here and there. The Congress has at last achieved glorious victories that can no longer be belittled or explained away. These elections present certain common, and a few, special features in the two areas. They are all however highly important, and may be of great interest to the public in general, and be of some guidance to workers in particular. They have been therefore briefly noticed in the following lines.

"Kesari" School

It is sad to reflect that the "Kesari" of the great Lokamanya Tilak, should have openly carried on anti-Congress propaganda during these elections. Ever since 1920, this school of Poona politicians has been deriding the policies and the personalities of the Indian National Congress. If their opposition was 'bona fide,' they ought to have closed the ranks when the Congress decided upon the Councils programme early this year. They did not join even the Malaviya party. On what particular grounds, they chose Sjts. Gunjal and Walchand in preference to Congress candidates it is not easy to imagine. Their influence which has long since been waning, has almost completely been lost, as shown by the last election results. On the other hand, even some of their own supporters, were weaned from them by their own overzealous anti-Congress activities. It is a sad irony of fate that even leaders of the moderate persuasion, should have been wishing for Congress successes, in view of the present critical position in the country whilst, 'Kesari", which ought to have, known better, should have taken up open cudgels against the Congress. Any way, the opposition of this school has been shattered even in Maharashtra, their supposed stronghold. That great province has given wholehearted and unstinted support to the Congress.

In The Konkan

The coastal districts of Colaba and Ratnagiri in Konkan had long been supposed to be under the dominating influence of the "Kesari" school. For purposes of elections, they go with the Karnataka districts. The workers in the latter area, were told by their opponents that they should never count upon any support from that area, and Mr. Jog,—the Brahmin candidate—with the blessings of "Kesari", would poll heavily there but happily, their expectations were rudely shattered and the two districts gave their overwhelming support to the Kanarese, Non-Brahmin, Congress candidate. This is proof positive of the fact that considerations of race, language or province, never come in the way of All-India nationalism, as we are so often told by our opponents.

Triumph Of Non-Communalism

Maharashtra and Karnataka were once the strongholds of the Brahmin—Non-Brahmin bickerings. Happily, with the growth of nationalism, this feeling has been gradually dying. All the three candidates that were set up by the C.P. Board for these areas, had and have splendid national service behind them. They had not been chosen on the strength of their castes, but false prophets nd opponents of nationalism were not slow to set one community against the other, and to declare that in both the areas, the voters would vote communally. If they had been believed, Mr. Gadgil, the Brahmin candidate in Maharashtra, ought to have failed miserably for lack of support from that preponderatingly non-Brahmin constituency, and Mr. Jog, the Brahmin candidate in Karnatak ought to have succeeded with the overwhelmingly solid support of all Brahmins in Karnataka and almost all votes in Konkan. Happily for nationalism no such thing happened. The Non-Brahmins solidly voted for Mr. Gadgil also in Maharashtra and the Brahmins in Karnatak gave their full support to Mr. Hosmani, the Congress candidate. The non-Brahmins in Maharashtra and the Brahmins in Karnataka had been put on their trial, and both have vindicated their "honour." Suffice it to say that these elections, have done much to remove communal misunderstandings and paved the way for permanent unity and harmony between rival communities. The days of communalism are nearing their grave.

"Sanatanist" Opposition

Vigorous attempts were made in both the areas to enlist support for anti-Congress candidates from the so-called Sanatanist quarters Strenuous propaganda was carried on. The slogan of "Religion in Danger" was freely employed; the

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

HUNGARY AGREES.

It is a relief to learn that the storm in the Balkans has blown over. Hungary has done well to accept the draft resolution of the League Council, relating to the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute. For, after all, if Hungarian officials have been remiss in their duty, and if their negligence has been responsible for the Marseilles outrage, it is only fair that "appropriate sanctions" should be taken against them. And, it is to be noted that the resolution does not encroach upon the rights of Hungary to deal with the question herself. Hungary has done wisely in accepting the resolution and saving a very critical situation indeed. The resolution contemplates, further, a committee to examine terrorist outrages, "particularly the abuse of the rights of political asylum." An international committee is very welcome. But we hope it will not only check the abuse of the rights of political asylum but will also safeguard the rights themselves.

SINGAPORE & NAVAL CONFERENCE.

The new Naval Base at Singapore is, we are told, being used for the first time, by Britain, for naval manoeuvres. The details about warships moving in darkness and so on, are quite interesting and even exciting. But even if one studiously refrains from trying to read any particular significance in holding "exercises" at the present moment, one cannot help wondering if the choice of the time has not been, at least, extremely unwise from the broader point of view. These manoeuvres are bound to stimulate Japan and prejudice further the already very slender chances of an agreement at the coming Naval Conference. Even harmless naval "exercises" have an exciting influence on the race for armaments.

LANCASHIRE'S TACTICS.

Mr. H. C. Short, Cotton Commissioner of Lancashire, who arrived in India three weeks ago, is busy in Sind, it is said, investigating the possibilities of Lancashire using more Indian cotton. Investigations in this respect have gone on for years past without Lancashire binding itself to purchase a particular minimum quota of our cotton. But it is increasingly insistent that India should bind herself to give definite special preference to it over textile imports from all other countries on the off chance of its buying a little more of Indian cotton some time in the future. Lancashire is not content with demanding special safeguards in the new Indian constitution itself. It wants an immediate trade agreement with India giving it special privileges. And it has openly declared that such an agreement is a condition precedent to its support to the J.P.C. reforms. We fervently hope there will never be an agreement of the desired character and that Lancashire will do its worst to the J.P.C. scheme. If in consequence the scheme should fall through, India will only welcome the event.

HIS TWO VOICES

Sir Henry Gidney has been latterly addressing his community with two voices, probably because of the present transitional stage in the country's politics. With one voice he asks them to organise themselves to safeguard their special "privileges" about jobs and the like at the expense of other communities. With another voice he is calling upon them to change their angle of vision and identify themselves with the country. Curiously enough, both the voices were audible in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans Association on Tuesday. He rightly observed that to rely mainly on their few representations in the Legislature to safeguard their interests was "to live in a fools' paradise". Is it much better to rely on the Governor-General as the champion of the interests of all minorities?

— PRESS VIEWS —

Country's Verdict

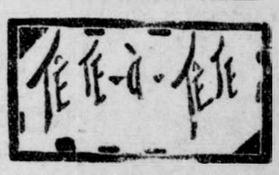
That the mandate of the majority is clearly for the Congress cannot be denied, though propaganda is making clumsy attempts to do so. Out of a million votes for the Assembly about 650,000 were polled, and of these about 375,000 were cast in favour of the Congress. In the constituencies where Congress put up its candidates the non-Congress votes were about one-third those polled for the Congress. Besides the pure Congress votes, there are those in the Punjab and Bengal that were cast for non-Congress candidates on the Communal Award issue, but are as much for rejection of the J. P. C. report as the Congress votes. In the Assembly the rejection motion will most likely be carried and the inevitable amendment about Communal Award, etc., will meet with inevitable failure—even when the nominated and official votes are counted against it, but if there are left out, as in fairness they ought to be, there can be no doubt even for one moment that the verdict of the Assembly will be "Reject" —that is a verdict on the lines of the Working Committee resolution.—"People."

Win Over Muslims

We note with gratification that the Working Committee of the All India Muslim Unity Board has given a correct lead to the Muslim community in condemning the Joint Select Committee's recommendations. It shows that the Muslim community subscribes fully to the national demand for a self-determined and self-governing constitution capable of automatic progress. Let the Congress realise the significance of the Muslim Unity Board's resolution and let the Communal Award not be touched at this stage. Rightly or wrongly the bulk of the Muslim community takes the Award as something approximating to a satisfactory settlement and it is therefore not proper to divide the community by raising the question. A great responsibility rests on Congress leaders. They should somehow win over the Muslims, at any cost.—"Deccan Times."

No Sense

The whole country has taken offence at the treatment accorded to Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose by the Government of Bengal on his arrival in Calcutta, and the dissatisfaction has been voiced by the Working Committee of the Congress. There is no sense whatever in the precautionary measures taken by the Government. They are not needed and they are oppressive in view of the health of Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose. If the Government have eyes to see and ears to hear they should be aware that it is the country's desire that Srijut Sarat Chandra Bose and Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose should be restored to freedom. This is a just demand and should be given effect to without any delay.—"Forward."



"Realist Turns Mystic In Recent Publication."
—Headline.

No, no. The reference is to Gerhart Hauptmann, not to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal is "really amused at all this frantic appeal to Liberals to fall in line with the Congress."

Why rub it in? We know that Liberals are in the incorrigible habit of walking out with Britishers.

* * * *

There are reported to be four hundred candidates in the race for the fourteen nominated non-official seats in the Assembly. This is quite a good, although not necessarily a fair, field. But we wonder if it would be strictly legal to indulge in a little sporting "flutter" over them.

* * * *

Our Delhi correspondent informs us that "there is already a tie between Mr. R. S. Sarma and Mr C. S. Ranga Iyer." Let us cheer and shout for both. But considering that the latter started rather late and has had to negotiate some difficult obstacles on the tortuous track, the tie must be regarded as a creditable performance for Mr. Ranga Iyer. And we hope the Governor-General recognises it as such.

* * * *

According to a Delhi confrere these candidates "have brought letters from Governors, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, the Aga Khan, Rajas and Maharajas to justify their claim to represent the Viceroy in the Assembly."

The order of precedence is a bit confused. But it isn't altogether unrealistic. No. By no means.

* * * *

India's Die-Hard friend Sir Henry Page-Croft said, while criticising the J. P. C. proposals in the Commons: "Greater even than the material disadvantage of the loss of trade is the feeling that we, by Christian rule, bridged the gulf between the Muslim and the Hindu."

Shades of Christ!

* * * *

"Lord Scone, (Con.) warning Government to have a care before they risked the happiness, and possibly the lives, of the Indian subjects, asked what would be the effect of their proposals on poor India."

Toasted, my Lord!

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha, while acknowledging that it cannot thereby secure a rejection of the Communal Award, proposes to send a deputation to England to educate and instruct the British public in the iniquities of the Award. You might be surprised at the contradiction or if you are used to the ways of the Mahasabha you might feel amused as if at a fresh addition to the stock. But let us remind you that great Mahasabha leaders, like Dr. Moonje, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sjt. Jagat Narayanlal, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta badly need both a consolation and a change of air.

* * * *

Law students of the Allahabad University complain that the new time-table of lectures from 12 to 5 p.m. leaves them no time to take part in any sports.

But what is law then?

* * * *

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

1,50,000 People Living On Leaves.

What a relief!

By the way the above number does not include the 200 separationists. They have conquered all appetite except for slavery.

* * * *

After the explosion they brought the Professor to the police station.

"Anything you say," said the sergeant, "will be taken down and used in evidence."

"I think not," said the Professor, quietly. "However, let us begin. Physiologists who understand the therapeutic and radioactive qualities of trinitoluol——."

But the sergeant had closed his note-book with a snap

"INDIA HAS DEFINITELY DECLARED AGAINST REFORMS"

SIR HENRY PAGE-CROFT

"Time Is Too Solemn, Dangers Too Great"

Little Evidence That India Would Benefit By Proposals, Says Lord Scone

Dominion Status Is As Far Away As Ever, Declares Labourite

Sir Henry Page-Croft, in the course of the debate on Indian Reforms, enquired if the Viceroy ever tried to induce the Indian Princes to enter the proposed Federation. He did not believe the Federal scheme could work, and bitterly opposed abandoning the Government at the Centre and handing over the Judiciary and Police before the provinces were "graduated in the arts of statesmanship and democratic government."

CRUCIAL QUESTION

Major A. L. Nathan who had recently joined Labourites, declared that the Report registered a "genuine and substantial advance" towards Dominion Status; but the crucial question was when that Status was to be achieved. Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech on Monday did not make any mention about Dominion Status, while Government's proposals were silent not only about Dominion Status now, but on any fixed date.

BRITAIN WARNED

Lord Scone, (Con.) warning Government to have a care before they risked the happiness, and possibly the lives of the Indian subjects, asked what would be the effect of their proposals on poor India. He said there was little evidence that the country would benefit. The only people likely to benefit would be a small political class, whose influence was greatly exaggerated.

WARNING AGAINST EFFECT OF PROPOSALS ON POOR INDIA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Proceeding Sir H. Page-Croft contested Mr. Baldwin's Queens Hall statement that unless the reforms were passed India would be lost within two generations. He believed if the Reform bill were dropped, the bogey of disaster would drop with it. He concluded:—

"We do not believe the Federal scheme can work. We bitterly oppose abandoning the government at the centre and handing over the judiciary and police until the provinces are graduated in the arts of statemanship and democratic institutions. The time is too solemn, and dangers too great for fractious opposition. My friends, I feel deep in my heart that the thing is wrong.

Christian Rule.

"I beg Government to realise the fact that India definitely declared against the reforms and therefore, you are not placating those whom you hoped to please. You have not even taken the opinion of the people of Britain. Greater even than the material disadvantage of the loss of trade is the feeling that we, by Christian rule, bridged the gulf between the Moslem and Hindu. If the rule based on Christian precepts were removed nothing can bridge the chasm. I do not believe the measure will pass. The higher powers may well deflect you from a course which may prove disastrous."

Worst Form Of Diarchy.

Lord Eustace Percy protested that Sir Henry Page-croft attacked the whole idea of any advance in the name of a principle which all had revered—a principle of their religious faith. It was a principle which many, in the bitter experience of history were most chary of dragging into political discussions (Cheers). He contended that the real and reasoned opposition to the report was represented by Viscount Wolmer and not Sir H. Page-croft, and said he was impressed by the narrowness of difference between the opponents and supporters, although the difference was of enormous importance.

The question of a central government really divided them.

Lord Eustace Percy pointed out in this connection that the Select Committee's case against provincial autonomy alone was that certain functions of the central government were so intimately linked with the provincial administration that an attempt to separate them between two authorities was probably the worst conceivable form of diarchy and is bound to break down. He concluded with a strong appeal to the House to make up its mind to avoid further delay which its after work of the past seven years would be fatal.

Grave Risks.

Mr. Graham White, for Liberals endorsed Lord Eustace Percy's warning against a policy of drift. He agreed that the Select Committee's proposals involved risks, but in the policy of doing nothing there was not the risk but the certainty of a disaster The only course was to pursue the road indicated by the Select Committee and advance steadily towards complete partnership with India based on complete confidence between two nations. He emphasised that proposals represented the greatest common measure of agreement which could be reached with Britain and appealed to Indians to bear this in mind. He also expressed opposition to indirect election in the Federal legislature, and said the House would be invited in due course, to express its opinion on this.

Major A. L. Nathan, who recently joined the Labourites, declared that the report registered a genuine and substantial advance towards Dominion Status, but the crucial question was when that Status was to be achieved. Sir Samuel Hoare's speech yesterday did not mention Dominion Status while Government's proposals were silent not only about the Dominion Status now but on any fixed date. Major Nathan gave notice that when the bill is introduced Labourites would table an amendment bearing on the points in the Labourites' minority report.

Greatly Exaggerated.

Lord Scone (Con.) warning Government to have a care before they risked the health and happiness and possibly the lives of Indian fellow-subjects asked what would be the effect of their proposals on poor India. He said there was little evidence that they would benefit. The only people likely to benefit would be a small political class whose influence was greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Amery contended that Lord Scone's arguments were directed not on the present proposals but on everything Britain had done in India in the past 20 or 30 years. He pointed out that when provincial autonomy was established they must "ipso facto" establish the Federation, unless the provinces were to be made independent of the Central government.

Inherent Safeguards.

Mr L S. Amery believed that the Select Committee worked out a scheme which as far as practicable would make the responsible Government safe by inherent

(Continued on page 9.)

UNDERTRIALS DUPE POLICE

Attack Escort And Escape With Hand-Cuffs On

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

Two under-trial prisoners in handcuffs are reported to have escaped from police custody at Pattoki village, Lahore District.

It is stated that the prisoners who had been arrested on a charge of theft were taken by two policemen to the court from the place of custody.

On the way back the prisoners are alleged to have made a sudden concerted attack on the escort, and freeing themselves, made good their escape with the handcuffs still on their hands. A force of policemen has set out in pursuit.

It is reported that hitherto the runaways have been arrested.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT OF NAVAL TALKS

Depends On Instructions From Tokyo

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is expected in American circles that the British Delegation will shortly announce the adjournment of the naval talks till spring. The last contacts take place this week and the Americans will leave to be at home for Christmas. The British delegation intimate that any statement regarding the adjournment is premature, although they admit that it has been discussed.

It appears that everything depends on the nature of the instructions which the Japanese are awaiting from Tokio.—Reuter.

NAVAL TALKS ADJOURNED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Anglo-Jap-American naval discussions in London are being adjourned.

The United States delegation returned home next week.

The adjournment was announced after the interview between Messrs. Cragie and Atherton at which the decision of the British Cabinet which met to-day was communicated.—Reuter.

DOYEN OF MADRAS BAR RETIRES

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Members of the High Court Bench and Bar bade farewell to Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Iyer on the occasion of his retirement from practice at the Bar for a period extending over fifty years.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, speaking on behalf of the Bar, referred to Mr. Ramachandra Iyer as the doyen of the Madras Bar.

The Chief Justice on behalf of the Bench, wished Mr. Ramachandra Iyer all happiness and prosperity.—A. P.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

Karachi Indian Merchants' Association is collecting figures of the frozen debt to Karachi dealers by German dealers with a view to removing hardship, caused at present to the exporting houses.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the Inter-Varsity Association football match at Highbury to-day Cambridge beat Oxford by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

Strong Defence On Both Sides

LATER

Cambridge won a very keen but poor match against the run of play.

Oxford did most of the attacking but defence was the strongest part of both sides.

Cambridge inside Right Sayer scored a snap goal a quarter hour from the finish dropping a shot from near the touchline.

MARTIAL LAW IN HAVANA

Sequel To Intense Communist Activity

HAVANA, Dec. 12.

Martial law has been declared in the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara Cumaguey as a precaution following the intense communist activity.—Reuter.

110 ABYSSINIANS KILLED

Their Camp Captured In Collision With Italian Forces

ROME, Dec. 12.

The Battlefield at Ualual where the Abyssinian and Italian forces came into collision on December 5, is strewn with dead and wounded according to an official communique, which states 110 Abyssinians have been killed and their camp at Fitanrari Scifara has been captured.—Reuter.

SUBSIDY FOR BRITISH COTTON

Deputation Suggests Govt. Grant Instead

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The President of the Board of Trade received a deputation including the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners Association to discuss the Government subsidy to cotton industry.

It is understood that the meeting discussed the Government grant instead of subsidy, two million sterling, estimated as the cost of scrapping ten million spindles.

FIGHT AGAINST FRONTIER OUTLAWS

Victim Helps Arrest Of Member Of Gang

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12.

Details regarding the raid by outlaws on Gonda village in Peshawar District show that it is believed to have been carried out by a gang of six outlaws as a retaliatory measure on one Sultan, who, it is reported, was instrumental in effecting the arrest of Amir, a notorious outlaw, a few days back, while the latter was taking shelter in Sultan's home. It is stated that Sultan was absent at the time of the attack. His wife and child were killed by the outlaws and three others wounded.

The Frontier Constabulary Patrol had just left the village when the gang, firing at random invaded Sultan's house. Sultan himself is reported to be alive. He is believed to have harboured outlaws on several occasions in the past, but this time following a warning by the District authorities, he was led to report the matter to the police, while Amir was sleeping in his house.—A.P.

FRONTIER AGITATOR MURDERED

Rival's Follower Suspected

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12.

A report has been received here of the murder at Chamarkand in the tribal territory on December 9 of Maulvi Bashir alias Abdul Rahim, who was associated with the Haji of Torangzai and preached 'jehad' among the tribes on several occasions since 1909. In 1920-21 he was in Waziristan encouraging the Massuds to oppose the British Government and during the 1930 Mohmand operations he issued inflammatory messages to the tribes.

Recently Maulvi Bashir was involved in a struggle for power over the Mujahiddinis of Chamarkand with Fazle Lahi, a rival leader. The murder is reported to have been committed by the Maulvi's orderly, who is believed to have been one of his rival's followers—A.P.

OUTLAWRY IN PESHAWAR DIST.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12.

Another example of outlawry in the Peshawar District occurred last evening when a gang of outlaws descended on a village under the Gonda Police jurisdiction near Batagram and after killing two villagers and wounding three others escaped with considerable booty. It was in the same village that Amir, another alleged notorious outlaw was arrested, a little while ago.—A.P.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Lady Willingdon Appeals To Princes & People For Contribution

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon has issued the following appeal to the Princes and the people of India:—

"You will have seen His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement of the 11th instant that 6th May, 1935, will be a public holiday in India, in honour of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession of the Throne, and that in commemoration of that event, a Fund is to be raised in India which, at Their Majesties' desire, is to be devoted to certain selected medical and relief associations of an All-India character, namely, the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance (Indian Council), the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund.

SPECIAL APPEAL TO WOMEN

I have readily accepted the responsibility of organizing the general arrangements in connection with this fund, and if my efforts are to be successful I feel that I must beg for the warm support of all classes in the country, with a special appeal to the women of India to assist me in the task I have undertaken, and I do this with greater readiness for the reason that the monies collected will be devoted to the relief of the poor and needy and women and children in hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. The splendid work done by the Institutions to which Their Majesties desire that the collections should be devoted is well-known throughout India, and has proved of the greatest material benefit to all classes in the country, but it is essential that very much larger sums should be raised for these institutions than has hitherto been possible, if we are to keep pace with their steadily increasing development and expenditure.

The intention is that each province or administration should run its own campaign for the collection of funds, and that a substantial proportion of the collection made by each province or administration should be returned to it to meet the local expense of organisations already approved by Their Majesties. Details as to the methods of subscription and of collection and remittance of the fund will be published in due course by the different authorities who undertake the responsibility of organisation and collection of monies on account of the fund, and I shall gladly welcome any suggestions or ideas which are likely to help towards the success of the movement, and would be grateful if any proposals of the nature are submitted to the Honorary Secretary of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, Old Secretariat, building, Delhi.

Further communications in regard to the fund will be supplied regularly to the press by the Honorary Secretary as occasion arises, and communications regarding the various subsidiary funds will, no doubt, be published by the Committee formed under the subsidiary Provincial Governments and local administrations.

CALL FOR FUNDS

I appeal earnestly to all classes to assist actively both by subscription to the Fund and by helping in the collection of subscriptions and donations as also by sparing some of their time for organising entertainments in various centres and feel confident that our united efforts will afford outstanding proof of the generosity of the Princes and the people of India and their loyalty to their beloved King Emperor and his Consort."

SILVER JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Sir Kingsley Wood announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that a special series of postage stamps will be issued to commemorate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.—Reuter.

Allahabad.—As a sequel to the Dutch Plander 'plane disaster at the Bamrauli aerodrome on October 26, Sarda, an aerodrome employee, who was working on the mobile flood light apparatus and was badly burnt, has died.—A.P.

MINISTERS OF INDIAN STATES MEET IN BOMBAY

Discuss Plans For Formation Of A Compact Committee To Advise On Matters Of Common Interest To Princes

Thirteen representatives of the Indian States commenced their deliberations on Wednesday at the meeting Hall of the Imperial Bank. The meeting commenced exactly at 10-30 a.m.

The following representatives were present:—

Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad) was in the Chair, Sir Liquat Hayat Khan (Patiala) Sir Prabhashanker Pattani (Bhavnagar), Sir Manubhai Menta (Bikaner), Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari (Mysore), Dewan Bahadur Surve (Kolhapur), Mr. Pillai (Travancore), Mr. Abbasi (Bhopal), Mr. Kak (Kashmir), Mr. Atal (Jaipur), Mr. Shivaraosingh (Baroda) and Mr. Panniker.

The representatives have with a view to constitute themselves into a permanent Committee of Ministers to advise their respective States as regards the line of policy they should adopt in respect to the main question of Federation as contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Indian Reforms.

REACTION IN STATES.

It is also understood that the meeting of the Representatives examined the reaction in the States and British India towards the Report to formulate their views on the same.

It is further understood that the meeting is also going to consider a Scheme for the reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes

It is interesting to note that the Minister of one of the prominent States interviewed by the Delhi correspondent of a Madras paper regarding the States Representatives' meeting and the Chamber reorganisation scheme, said, "I do not see what can come out of these Ministers' conferences. In the conditions that have arisen, the Chamber must die a natural death."

It is understood that the meeting discussed the constitution of the Permanent Committee of Ministers, who are to advise their respective States regarding the J. P. C. Report in general and Federation in particular.

The Ministers re-assembled at 3 p.m., and it is understood that they discussed in detail the question of the appointment of a Council of Ministers. When they rose at 5-45 p.m. they had not yet come to any decision on the question and are meeting again on Thursday.

At the end of the day's meeting the following Statement was issued to the Press:—

In accordance with the resolution of the Conference held at Bombay in May last, an informal Committee of the Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari in order to discuss (a) the methods of ensuring the active co-operation of the Indian States 'inter se' and devising such schemes as may be considered desirable in order to improve the organisation and working of the Chamber of Princes, as well as considering such other or additional proposals for enabling all the States to act together in regard to the problems affecting them; also (b) for considering the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and formulating their recommendations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Only the first item was taken into consideration on Wednesday. The Committee was of the view that a compact Council of Ministers was required in order to discuss matters of common concern. It was agreed that the basis of selection should not be exclusively a salute factor, but should also include considerations of population and the Federal content of States.

While some difference of opinions existed as regards the acaual number, there was an agreement on the point that as small a body as could be consistent with the principle of giving representation generally to the important interests concerned should be devised.

The question of the functions of this Council as well as the relation in which it will stand to the proposed Council of Princes is still under consideration and, together with matters connected with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, will be further explored at subsequent meetings of the Committee to-morrow and the day after.

Tributes To Babu Genu's Unique Sacrifice

"He Established Efficacy Of Non-Violence"

"Babu Genu was not only a martyr, who laid down his life during the country's struggle in the cause of Freedom but he also established beyond a shadow of doubt, the efficacy of non-violence. He showed to the whole world that the non-violence of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi was not the non-violence of a coward but of a hero who does not flinch to lay down his life for the cause he stood."

The above view was expressed at a public meeting held on Wednesday evening inside the new Hall of the Congress House to celebrate the death anniversary of Babu Genu.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, who presided in the course of his speech eulogised Babu Genu's spirit of patriotism and courage and appealed to all those present to use only swadeshi.

HIS UNIQUE SACRIFICE.

Mr. Nagindas Master, who spoke next said that Babu Genu was a martyr, whose name would be written in letters of gold, when the History of Indian Fight for Freedom would be written. Compared to the several thousands of people who courted jail and underwent other sufferings, Babu Genu's sacrifice was unique. The only way, according to the speaker, by which people could pay homage to a hero who laid his life for country's freedom, would be to strive for the attainment of the objective for which he died.

"FOUND HIMSELF FAMOUS."

Mr. S. K. Patil, who spoke next quoted Byron's famous passage, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous" and said that in the same way Babu Genu, who was a mere volunteer, one of the several thousands who were for the Congress during the 1931 fight, made a name for himself, which shone out as the brightest by his unique sacrifice. While people went to jail and bore lathi charges, it was left to Babu Genu to make the utmost sacrifice that a human being was capable of—he sacrificed his life. He did it not because he knew why he was doing it. He did it because he was ordered to do so by the Congress. He upheld the honour of the Congress Volunteer before the whole world and showed what a Congress Volunteer was capable of doing, once the order came from the Congress.

Mr. Kashiprasad speaking next, said that unless the spread of Swadeshi in the country was brought about the martyrdom of Babu Genu would not have achieved its object.

Mr. Dharmaji, who came from the same village as Genu's said that some people in the village had decided to start a school for children by constructing a building on the land belonging to Genu and he appealed to the public of Bombay to help them to make the school a successful institution.

The meeting terminated with the garlanding ceremony of the patriot's portrait.

ABDICATION OF SIAM'S KING

Delegation Discuss Withdrawal

LONDON, Dec. 12.

No conclusion is reached at the first interview between the King of Siam at his residence at Cranleigh, Surrey, and the delegates who came from Bangkok in an endeavour to persuade him to withdraw his recent abdication.

The delegates said that the King received them cordially.

There will be further discussions and the delegates are more hopeful now.—Reuter.

A "National Recovery" Plan

SUGGESTIONS RE: VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SCHEME

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest press report has thrown much light on Gandhiji's plans in the advancement of the All-India Village Industries Association. This herculean task of moulding India from within, bears its origin to the all India tour, which Gandhiji undertook last year for the Harijan cause. The soul of that great man revolted, at the dreadful plight of the villagers and in order to fight it out, he has formed this Association.

To Mahatmaji, work in villages is the dearest of all. Times without number this noble humanitarian work, was driven from the field for want of time. It would have been physically impossible for him to undertake this gigantic campaign of regeneration by remaining in the Congress. It demands his indomitable energy and tireless spirit.

To the student of economics the implications involved in the Village industries Association are obvious. Gandhiji is giving an impetus to the dilapidated village industries and in so doing he wants every village to be quite independent so far its daily necessities are concerned. In terms of economics he is increasing the purchasing power of the villager which indirectly conduces to prosperity.

This plan bears a striking resemblance to President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act, wherein the advancement of the purchasing power of the nation as a whole is aimed at. The devaluation of dollar many gigantic industrial constructions, and destruction of surplus production are some of the principal activities. In short the purchasing power of the nation varies conversely with national prosperity.

A self-supporting village will ever give impetus to cottage industry. That is the essence of Mahatmaji's plan. Its revival will solve the wide problems of starvation misery and foreign exploitation and will bring back instead renewed health and prosperity.

The introduction of machine-made products in villages has vitiated the cottage industries with the result that we find to-day the Indian villager in the grips of distress and starvation. Some fifty years ago, the town dwellers were depending on the villagers for their daily necessities; whereas we find now, villagers excusively depending on the city manufacturers. The cottage industries to-day, in the absence of support, are in a dilapidated condition and the farmers who used to earn a decent living are obliged to subsist on only agricultural produce. Money is being drained out of country and this is the root cause of poverty and starvation.

It is really unfortunate that the villagers have to depend on the cities even for their daily necessities. Mill rice (polished rice) has taken the place of ordinary rice, while Mill flour has taken the place of country flour. Sugar has taken the place of jaggery, foreign kerosene oil has taken the place of cocoanut and sesame oils, foreign cloth has taken a place of hand loom cloth and so on. The villager is to-day doubly poor. Mahatmaji aims to remove this completely and make it a self-dependent unit.

This programme of Mahatmaji is not going to ameliorate the terrible plight of the villagers immediately. The trade depression and consequential fall in price have hit hard the Indian cultivator. To add to that the usury of the money-lender has ground him down, with the result that to-day he is on the brink of bankruptcy. Unless something is done to mitigate this sort of pulverization there is no hope for his economic betterment.

So the primary duty of the person in charge of the branch of the All-India Village Industries Association will be to check the usurious money-lending business of the village "Sawkar". He should find out and investigate every case and bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned. He should help the villagers in securing long term credit on land mortgage from the credit societies at a moderate rate of interest.

The next important work will be to create a market for the village products. The rates must be fixed so that they will cut down ruinous competition.

The village panchayat should settle the disputes and the villagers should not be allowed to go in for costly litigations. Marketing agencies must be improved. There should be regular monthly meetings where villagers will be advised to abstain from drinking. They will have to be taught sanitation, frugality and to cultivate healthy hacits.

The result of this programme will be that it will not only organise masses but improve their economic condition. In the course of time starvation and misery must disappear. Let us hope that Gandhiji's efforts will be crowned with success and the next generation will witness a healthy and prosperous India. Gandhiji should not now undertake any other work of a serious nature before this Association fully establishes itself.

Let Almighty God give His blessings!—Yours etc.

B. D. WAGH.

Bombay,
December 12 '34.

SHACKLED BY DISEASE

When the governing organs in the human system are thrown out of order, you are caught in the shackles of disease and unhappiness. But you can break away these menacing shackles. Use LODHRA which is specially prepared to cure all feminine disorders. It makes you healthy and happy.

Get a bottle from your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists and Druggists.
EGMORE, :: :: MADRAS.

Mrs. Shafi Tyabji And Municipal Schools.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amused to read in the "Chronicle" of to-day Mrs. Tyabji's lecture on the municipal schools. Mrs. Tyabji is evidently a lady of extremely small ambitions and her vision of education is poor and meagre. The amount of criticisms hurled at the municipal schools would have left the controlling authorities the desire to make an endeavour to improve the conditions, but instead of that opportunities are given to the so-called authorities to relate the affairs of the schools under their control, and it naturally follows that they must justify their position at least by upholding their own work, but there are still a few clear-sighted and sincere educationists in the City of Bombay who maintain rightly—and I am one of them—that the municipal schools, and particularly the Urdu schools have gradually been reduced to a much more neglected state than what they have been for the past ten years, and unless some Muslim members of higher vision of life are appointed to control the defective institutions, the Municipality and Government may throw away the vast sums of money and go to sleep over it.—Yours etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwane Rif'at,
December 12.

DELHI 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

D.Litt For Sir Frank And Sir Fazli & LL.D. For Sir Abdul Rahman

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

At the special convocation of the Delhi University held to-day Doctorate of Literature was conferred upon Sir Frank Noyce and Sir Fazli Hussain and Doctorate of Law upon Sir Abdul Rahaman, the retiring Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.—United Press.

SATYAPAL'S TRIAL BEGINS

Asaf Ali Objects To Public Prosecutor's Remarks

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

The case under Section 124-A I.P.C. (Sedition) against Dr. Satyapal of Lahore in connection with a speech delivered by him on 12th November in Delhi prior to the Assembly elections, commenced to-day before Mr. F. B Pool, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.

Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, namely Mr. Noorhasan Shah, D.S.P. Govind Singh, Head Constable and Keshavlal, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D.

As the third witness was narrating Dr. Satyapal's speech from memory, Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor, warned the press representatives not to report the text of the speech, which was objectionable, saying that its reproduction would mean that they might also be liable for prosecution.

Mr. Asaf Ali, defence counsel, objected to the remarks of the Public Prosecutor which he said implied that the whole speech was seditious and urged that it should be left to the discretion of the press whether to publish or not to publish the speech.

The Court did not make any observation.—A.P.

SUCCESSOR TO Dr. MEEK

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

It is understood that Dr. Meek, Director General of Commercial intelligence, who has been appointed as India's Trade Commissioner in London will be sailing for England before the end of this month. The question of his successor has been engaging the attention of the Government of India and the name of Dr. John Mathai, lately Chairman of the Tariff Board, is being prominently mentioned. An anouncement may be expected shortly.—A.P.

MAYO COLLEGE ARMS FIND CASE

AJMER, Dec. 12.

Mr E. D. Mehta, City Magistrate, passed orders to-day in the Mayo College Arms Find Case. Fateh Chand, one of the accused, was discharged for want of evidence. Narain Pershad, alias Lallu, was charged under section 19-F of the Arms Act for being in unlawful possession of three revolvers, two bombs, 62 live cartridges and a tinful of gunpowder. The arms and ammunition were found in an outhouse of the Kashmir House in Mayo College on July 2.

The next hearing has been fixed for December 15.—A.P.

SILVER SPOT FUTURES MARKET

London 'Change Appoints Sub-Committee To Study Question

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

With regard to the report that the London metal exchange has virtually decided to start a silver spot futures market, it is now learnt that a Sub-Committee comprising one director and three members of the Exchange has been formed to study the question.

No decisions have been reached but it is understood that the Sub-Committee found wharfinger who is prepared to store supplies of bullion.

One informant states that there is a distinct possibility of the dealings being introduced in February, 1935, but the concensus of opinion seems to be that more time will be required for settling the details.

ABHYANKER'S HEALTH

No Sign Of Improvement As Yet

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has issued the following bulletin:

There is no change in Mr. Abhyanker's general health since yesterday. There are no signs of improvement as yet.

No surgical interference is thought necessary at present.—United Press.

Allahabad.—It is understood that the Dutch Airmail service will be duplicated in the course of the next few weeks and that the French company are also making similar arrangements.—A.P.

A Conference of representativ es of Indian States was opened at the Imperial Bank Office, Bombay, on Wednesday. Pho to shows Sir Akbar Hyderi, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and others who attended the Conf erence.

LORDS DEBATE ON INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

day as on the day they were made. Taking a long view he had no doubt that Federation on the lines proposed was as much in the interests of the States as of India as a whole. It was a momentous decision for the States to take.

APPREHENSION OF STATES

Lord Halifax proceeding said that while in India he had told the States that although he had no doubt in his own mind that accession to Federation would be right, they were bound to think most carefully before deciding and had every right to see in precise terms the conditions on which their accession would be invited. That was the position to-day. Doubtless, the Princes would wish to discuss any matters with the Viceroy and wish to see the general picture substantially complete before taking their final decision. Sir Samuel Hoare had stated that the Report of the Select Committee substantially met the reasonable apprehension of the Princess as was explained to the Select Committee.

PLEA OF GOOD FAITH

Lord Halifax proceeded to state that Indians to whatever political camp they belonged, would not suspect him of being unfaithful to the principles and purposes he kept before him. He understood, there was much in the report which was distasteful to many high-minded men in India whose love for their country was as deep and true as that of any member of that House for his country. These men passionately longed to see the realisation of their dreams and their longings made them too lightly regard dangers with which Indian progress may be beset.

"I ask them to believe that the single purpose of all our work is to consider and lend such help to India as India seems to need. It is my firm conviction that the spirit which inspires the constitution is more important than the dry bones of statutes in which it is instituted. What those who love India best desire is that, by inherent capacity for growth, it will bring to India a full opportunity for political self-expression and development."

FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Lord Halifax concluded, he admitted that there were difficulties and anomalies but said they would claim the support of those in best position and advise them that the scheme was workable When put into operation, it might be reasonably relied upon to disappoint British misgivings of Indian suspicions which seemed presently to block the path to much of that better understanding between Britain and India which is the greatest need of both.

ANOMALIES OF FEDERATION.

Reverting to Lord Salisbury's proposals, Lord Halifax said the many anomalies of Federation could only be solved by actual working by Indians themselves. He opposed the suggestion that there should be no Federation because anomalies existed, pointing out that one of the secrets of British success had been that they were never unduly afraid of anomalies. It was strange, there was so great anxiety about central responsibility for Federal India on the part of persons ready to accept provincial autonomy. Although the states would often judge matters differently from them, yet on three most vital matters, they might be relied upon namely, interests in order, interests in defence and determination to maintain Imperial connection. For those reasons, anxiety as between the Provincial and Central side has been constantly in great danger of losing its perspective.

SAFEGUARDS.

Dealing with Safeguards, Lord Halifax asserted that the Committee thought, there was every ground for believing that their existence would render it unnecessary to invoke them and also to measure the responsibility which in certain purposes must continue to rest upon this country was complementary to and not inconsistent with the responsibility which was designed place on Indian shoulders.

LESSON OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Proceeding he said they would be told that the report had been unanimously condemned in India and that truth was found in the recent central election. No ons who knew India expected anything very different. He did not, and would have supposed that the result of elections held under the present system in which Government case could have no champion could be held by many as an additional reason for changing the present system.

Referring to the great opportunity that the constitution afforded Indians Lord Halifax expressed the opinion that Indians would not wish to refrain from working it and if they did, history would repeat itself and the magnetic force of constitution would be sufficient to make it impossible for them to stand aside.

TWO REVOLUTIONS.

Lord Salisbury moving the amendment deprecated the motion submitted by Lord Halifax because it sought to obtain from the House, sanction in advance without giving them time to appreciate what they were sanctioning. He urged the House to bear in mind that it was proposed to carry out two revolutions in India, namely, the reorganising completely of the constitution in the provinces and simultaneously, before they had the slightest notion as to how it would work to reform the constitution at the centre as well. Lord Halifax had said the only difference between himself and those with whom Lord Salisbury associated was that they thought Government were going too far and too fast but that it was necessary that they should hereafter proceed finally in the direction indicated by Lord Halifax. He (Lord Salisbury) repudiated that thesis and denied that it followed as a consequence that Government should take that course. One reason was that almost every country in Europe was repudiating this system at the present moment.

EXPERTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Salisbury proceeded, he would not be unduly disturbed if the weight of Indian expert opinion was against minority. That opinion might understand India but it did not understand constitutional government. Experts on constitutional government were not to be found in India or India Office but in the two Houses of Parliament. They were not to be crushed by any citation of Indian opinion itself. While sharing Lord Halifax's admiration for the conduct of the Select Committee, Lord Salisbury said, it did not devote its attention to the question whether the proposals were possible and when anomalies arose, the Committee did not reconsider the position but set themselves to find a way to evade the anomalies. They did not face anomalies.

Lord Salisbury characterised the idea of building constitution on quicksand as repellent to common sense and criticising the communal question he said it was one of the anomalies to propose to give control of the centre to a community split from top to the bottom by most profound convictions. He ridiculed the communal electorates declaring that the arrangements were the grossest absurdity and did not give self-government at all.

LAOBUR ATTACK.

Lord Snell speaking on behalf of the Labour Opposition said, his own desire was to take the risk of generous concession and try to win India to the position of a proud contented member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Modifications from the White Paper seemed to be constantly in the direction of further restrictions never in the way of advance. The goodwill of English people was sacrificed to mummified prejudices.—Reuter.

ABOLISH LAND-TAX

Ryots Conference Demand Assessment On Graduated Scale

NELLORE, Dec. 12.

A strong plea to organise ryots associations in every village was made by Mr. N. G. Ranga, newly elected M.L.A., speaking at the Nellore District Ryots Conference. One of the resolutions passed at the Conference urged the abolition of land-tax and the assessment of agricultural income on a graduated scale.—A.P.

COMMONS' DEBATE

(Continued from page 1).

in saying, that unless they entered, such a constitution would not be possible and was not proposed.

Sir John continued that it was necessary to-day to estimate whether the States would enter, but if they did and the scheme was enacted, we would have helped to establish Federation of Greater India on the only possible basis, and we shall have ended separation, which from many viewpoints was unreal, and in Simon's view, if perpetuated, might easily become dangerous.

Having briefly referred to the arguments against direct election to the Federal Legislature, Sir J. Simon referred to Mr. Cocks' "statesmanlike" declaration, that despite imperfections he would advise his friends in India to do their best to work the Constitution.

LIBERAL VIEW

Sir Robert Hamilton speaking for the Liberal Opposition, said that the Liberals probably might sometimes vote with Labour in the Committee Stage of the Bill, but Labourites were looking much further ahead than was possible at present.

He concluded by assuring India of Britain's goodwill. He hoped India would not withhold hers, when she realised her destiny was in her own hands.

CHURCHILL'S SARCASM

Mr. Churchill, who received cheers of his supporters promised that the Opposition would try to keep the debate worthy of the level. He realised that it would be impossible, indeed intolerable, if the settled will of the House was arrested by merely dilatory proceedings. They would fully discuss issues of principle and cardinal points of method, but would otherwise aid in achieving the completion of the proceedings within a reasonable period.

He continued that he did not consider that the Labourite Opposition treated the Government very generously and fairly. He inquired if anyone disputed that it was labourites' plan, with some modifications and additions, which emerged from the Select Committee.

Sir S. Hoare interjected: "I certainly do."

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 6).

Congress resolution on the Communal Award was misinterpreted as an "abject surrender" to the Muslims, but real Sanatanists could not be hoodwinked by these cries. Pandit Koormacharya of Gaigali occupies a unique position amongst the religiously minded people in Canarese districts. He has been always a "nationalist" and his clarion call to Sanatanists to stand by the Congress in spite of some differences with it, removed the last vestige of lingering doubts and faint opposition. This gave to them a right lead on the eve of elections.

Lingayats And Congress

Mr. Hosmani's success in Karnataka, has another significance the value of which can never be lost sight of Lingayats, the co-religionists of Mr. Hosmani, constitute a huge majority in Karnataka. They had been long supposed to be a very "loyal" and hence a "safe" community. It is true that before 1930, they were not so prominent in national or Congress activities; but things underwent a sharp change when the Lingayat's Conference that met at Belgaum under the presidency of Mr. Hosmani, openly supported the Satyagraha struggle of the Congress, in May 1930, and called upon the members of their community to join the Congress. Many prominent Lingayats and even a large number of them from the masses have since taken active part in Congress politics and have suffered heavily for it. The Congress influence in Karnataka, has on account of this circumstance, penetrated deeply into the masses in distant villages. In view of this nationalistic upheaval, Lingayats can never be expected to remain under the domination of officials and official minded persons. Strenuous attempts were made from many influential and powerful quarters, to preserve the "prestige" of the Lingayat community by electing Rao Bahadur Patil, a "safe" candidate and in particular by defeating Mr. Hosmani. But happily, the Lingayats have stood solidly behind the Congress. All honour to them!

Support From All

The Jains who constitute another important community in Karnataka, gave their strong support to Congress thanks to the right lead given to them by Diwan Bahadur Latthe. It is no exaggeration to say that almost all the communities including even Christians and Anglo-Indians in Karnataka and elsewhere, cast their votes solidly in favour of the Congress candidate. Not a few Government officials also, it is surmised, followed the same splendid lead.

The success in Karnatak, a province known in Government circles as the "Gandhi" province, may not be surprising but that in Maharashtra is highly welcomed. May these two sister provinces continue to show the same loyalty to the Congress in future also, in its struggle for Swaraj.

Chinese Official At Kashgar

NEW DELHI, Dec 12.

Reports from Kashgar show that the Chinese administrator Mashawu is keeping good progress and may recover shortly.—A.P.

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SAFE, CERTAIN EFFECTIVE FIN-YOUR FAITH TO PATENTEX IT IS ENTIRELY RELIABLE.

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Worst Form Of Diarchy

(Continued from Page 7).

safeguards, and by the framework was calculated to meet Indian conditions. He believed that a large section of the public opinion was still prepared to work the scheme.

Referring to the criticisms of the Federation because it involved a central diarchy, he said the critics proposed diarchy in the provinces and wished to retain a worse form of diarchy in the Centre.

Sir Henry Page-Croft was followed by Lord Eustace Percy (Con.) and Mr. Graham White. Major H L Nathan, who recently joined the Labourites speaking next gave notice that when the Bill is introduced the Labourites would table an amendment bearing on the points in the Labourites' minority report.

Major J. S. Courtauld (Con.) declared that the position appeared to depend entirely on whether a considerable number of Princes are prepared to enter the Federation, and said that Government must satisfy Parliament and the country that the Princes are willing to enter. (Cheers)

Visit To India.

Major Courtauld proceeded to recall his visit to India which was made with the object of ascertaining the attitude of the Princes. He said he was thereby confirmed in the belief that the Princes were not satisfied with the terms of the White Paper. He was given a letter signed by the Maharaja of Patiala and four other members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes declaring that the signatories were not prepared to enter on the terms of the White Paper.

Major Courtauld added that the request made by the signatories of that letter should not be published until the report of the Select Committee as published and considered by them seemed to show that they were not satisfied with the report of the Select Committee.

Bribes To Princes.

Referring to the assurance given to Sir Henry Page-Croft that nothing in the way of bribes has been offered to the Princes, Major Courtauld declared he had no doubt that many Princes were under the impression that such offers were made. "That is not the fault of the Government, of course. There has been a pressure. I know it from my own experience."

Major Courtauld declared that before he reached India, certain Princes were warned that it would be unwise to invite him and his colleague to stay with them. He said the Viceroy would be the first person to admit it.

Major Courtauld continued and said he had a long conversation with Lord Willingdon who made no secret of it. Lord Willingdon said: "You fellows coming out here try to put another case to the Princes. I have got to get them in. I have been spending my time trying to persuade them, and you fellows come here and try to upset my apple cart. You won't do it."

Major Courtauld contended that it was well-known that many a Prince believed rightly or wrongly that if he did not support Government policy he was risking reprisals. Major Courtauld did not contend that this was true, but Princes believed it. He concluded by saying that a clearly substantial body of Princes led by men prestige and importance did not accept the report. If they later changed their mind it would be a case of further persuasion.

No Faith In Risks.

Col. Spender-Clay (Con.) commended Government's wisdom in adopting the middle course. He did not believe that the proposals of the Conservative minority would commend themselves to any responsible body representative of Indian opinion and he had no more faith in the greater risks advocated by the Labourites.

He emphasised that if India was to remain within the Empire it was essential to secure the support of the educated Indian opinion, and the inarticulate uneducated masses would follow.

Position Of Burmese Women.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone who spoke after the Duchess of Atholl, Wing Commander James and Sir John Ganzoni discussing the report from the viewpoint of the status of women, criticised the proposals for women's entranchisement in Burma which placed Burmese women in an unfavourable position as compared with the women of India. She pointed out neither women nor labour has been guaranteed seats in the Upper Chambers, and suggested that Women's medical services should be given a more stable and recognised position, and possibly becoming a branch of the I.M.S. She concluded with the hope that the House would not give India any reason to think that it was more concerned with either the Imperial or commercial interests than the safeguards which concerned the welfare of the poorest and those who on account of social custom were less able to protect themselves.

Indian Opposition.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.) speaking after Lord Scone and Mr. L. S. Amery, replying to the debate from the front Opposition bench said that Sir H. Page-Croft had not pointed out that the reason for Indian opposition was that the Select Committee's proposals did not go far enough on the lines advocated by the Labourites. He proceeded to refer to the position of Lancashire, and expressed pleasure that the Lancashire opinion was hardening against a small group which desired the provision of retaining British power to determine Indian customs duties.

"Terrible Conditions."

Mr. Rhys Davies referred to the "terrible conditions" of labour in Indian mills and factories, and said the House would be failing in duty unless it provided a scheme to prevent its continuance. He believed the greater freedom for self-government would bring better conditions to the workers, as happened in Britain.

He said: "We shan't be satisfied unless Government's Bill gives some hope not only of self-government for the Indian ruling classes, but that the working people will receive better conditions in consequence of the constitution."

He concluded saying that from his travels he had come to the conclusion that no nation would be able long to order the destiny of another.

Declaring that Lancashire welcomed any step to secure the goodwill in trade between the two countries, he pointed out that Indians could not be prevented from producing any commodities competing with Lancashire.

Oracle Of Colonial Office.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Con) winding up for Government, agreed with Mr. Rhys Davies in hoping that the Indian legislatures would turn their attention to labour legislation when the Constitution was introduced. Replying to the various points raised by the Conservative critics he took exception to the Duchess of Atholl's description of the administration of transferred subjects, and referred in this connection to the conspicuous successes achieved by Indian administrators in Madras and the Punjab.

He said that the conclusion he had reached from seven years at the Colonial Office was that the political power and its control should never be given unless accompanied by a political responsibility. He recalled his membership of the Indian Select Committee in 1919 and said that the evidence then given of effect of having elected the majorities in legislatures without any responsibility made some transfer of responsibility inevitable.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, said Mr. Ormsby-Gore, certain number of Indian Ministers functioned in a way of which India might be proud. It must be admitted, however, that immediately after the war Britain made profound mistakes at the centre, and the central constitution then established could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. He said: "I go further. If Government proposed to proceed with the provincial autonomy alone, leaving the centre unchanged, I should certainly be taking a very active part in the opposition."

Ideal Solution.

Dealing with the objections to federating the elected members with the nominees of autocratic rulers Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the only other federation in Asia of which he had personal knowledge was the federation of the chamber of the Dutch East Indies. He had seen there the directly elected representatives, indirectly elected members, and the nominees of the hereditary princes. They had a federation based on very diverse elements yet they were serving in one Assembly. He did not think there was anything inconsistent in Government's proposals. He was convinced that it was an ideal solution.

Educational Policy.

Concluding Mr. Ormsby-Gore referred to Lord Cacaulay's book published in 1835 dealing with the educational policy of India. He said he remembered reading that the Government of Bengal were spending more on the University education than on primary. It was tragic reading of what Britain imposed on India.

The result was that Travancore and other States had a far more progressive system of education than British India. The result of the British system was a political problem she is facing to-day. Government offered a Tory solution—a solution giving no political power, unless accompanied by definite responsibilities. (Cheers.)

Serious Deterioration.

The Duchess of Atholl, speaking after Col. Spender Clay, drew attention to the preamble of Act of 1919 laying down that further advance must be dependent on the use of Indians made of powers transferred to them and maintained that the Simon Commission and the subsequent evidence showed there had been serious deterioration in departments such as Education, Health, Public Works, Agriculture and supervision work of the local authorities.

She said that Britain to fulfil the pledges to the masses should not transfer further departments until efficiency was restored. She emphasised that the opponents of Government's proposals wished to save the peasants from the miseries possible under the proposed transfers and desired to retain power in the Centre to remedy the troubles that might arise in the Provinces.

Merits Of Report.

Wing Commander James supporting the report said one of the great merits of the report was placing, once for all the onus of responsibility on Indians. He described the proposals as great improvement on the White Paper but urged that further consideration of the question partially excluded the areas expressing the opinion that the placing of special responsibility in that regard on the Governor was insufficient.

Violent Critics.

Sir John Ganzoni supporing the report commented on the fact that the most violent critics were those who refused to serve on the Select Committee.

AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF IN U. P.

Council Accepts Governor's Recommendations

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The U. P. Legislative Council this afternoon concluded reconsideration of the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Bill in the light of the recommendations of His Excellency the Governor, nearly all of which were accepted by the House.

It will be recalled that the Bill which had been passed by the Council on 1st December 1933, was returned by His Excellency in April last for reconsideration.—A.P

NAGPUR TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

Factious Tendencies Threaten Disruption

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

Disruption seems to be at work in the Textile Union of Nagpur. Closely following the resignation of Mr. Ruikar, its President, which was subsequently withdrawn, one of the Vice-Presidents has resigned. Mr. Jagam, one of the Secretaries also tendered his resignation, but instead of accepting the same the Union elected him Vice-President. Several members seem dissatisfied with the General Secretary of the Union and there is a move to force him to resign. Enquiries show that ever since the last Empress Mills Strike, the Union has been divided into two parties as the settlement effected by the members of the Strike Committee is being denounced by one section of the workers.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Viceroy and party arrived this afternoon by air.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharani of Bhutan also arrived to-day.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(NOTED FOR THE PLEASANT & HEALTHY RELAXATION THAT THEY PROVIDE).

Sunday, December 16 xx Rewas 4-00 p.m.—7-00 p.m.
Sunday, December 16 x Round "Dufferin" 6-15 p.m.—7-30 p.m.

Fare per person: x 0-12-0. xx Rs. 1-2-0.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC: DRINKS AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

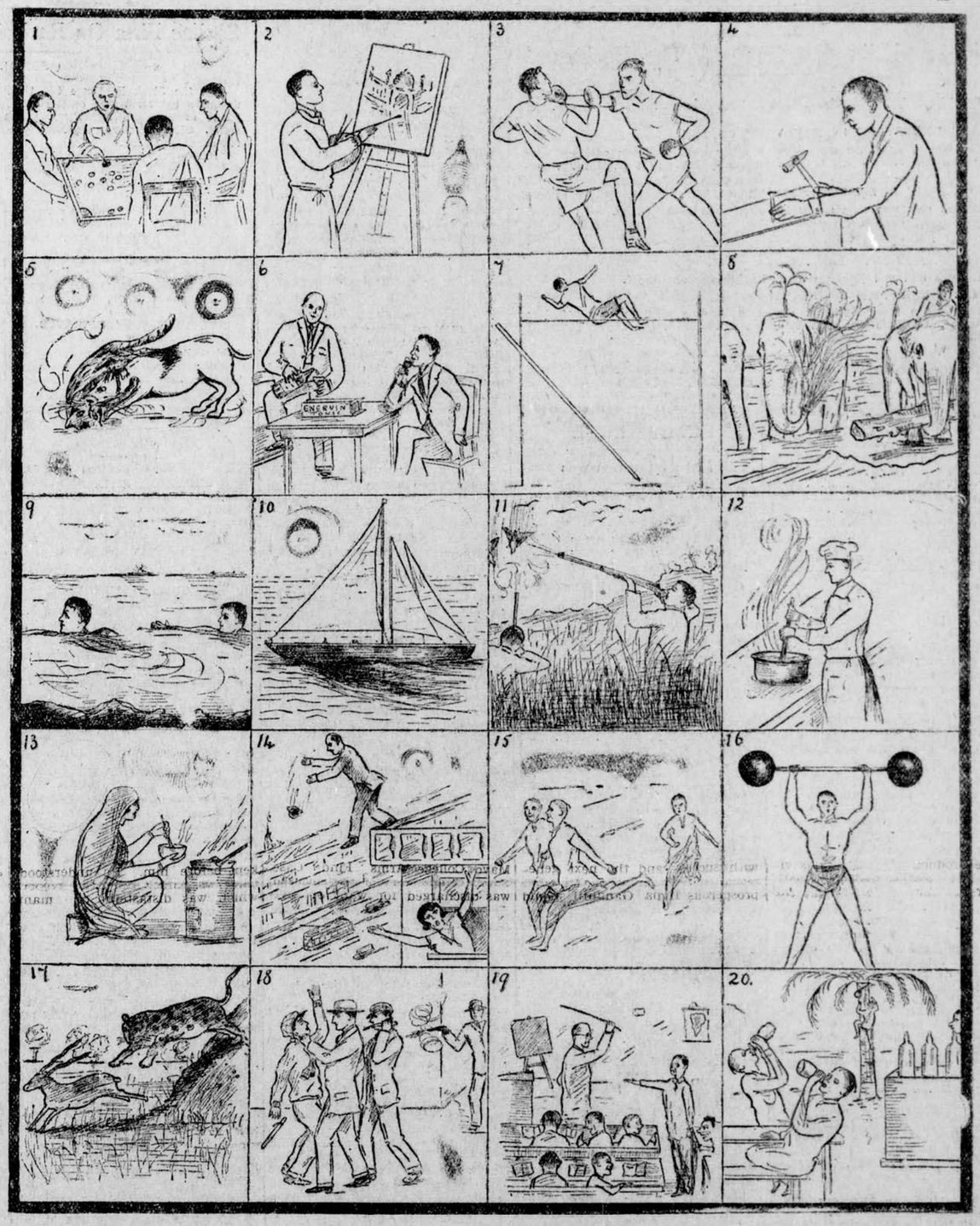
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—Please watch announcement next week re: special Programme of Cruises during X'mas and New Year Holidays.

What Are They Doing

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, 'Red House,' 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1.	SAILING	11.	BOXING
2.	KNOCKING	12.	CHASING
3.	COOKING	13.	LIFTING
4.	SHOOTING	14.	PAINTING
5.	PUNISHING	15.	CLIMBING
6.	FIGHTING	16.	EXERCISING
7.	JUMPING	17.	DRINKING
8.	KILLING	18.	FALLING
9.	STIRRING	19.	ATTACKING
10.	BATHING	20.	PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 13th December.

Latest Commercial News

DROP OF 1 POINT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Traders Await Forthcoming Address Of Roosevelt

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat And Linseed Quiet And Rubber Unchanged

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

On Wednesday, crossrates moved further downward in the absence of support.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEY YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market acted fairly well. Southern offerings were well absorbed. Traders await the forthcoming address of President Roosevelt. The undertone was steady.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold was very steady but silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat and Linseed ruled quiet.

TIN DULL AND JUTE EASY.

Tin was dull and jute was easy. Rubber was unchanged.

BETTER ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange continued inactive with no new feature developing. Giltedged securities displayed a decided improvement on better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	.....	12.58
To-day's opening	.....	12.58
Difference	.....	unchanged
To-day's closing	.....	12.57
Difference	.....	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	.....	6.72
To-day's opening	.....	6.73
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	6.72
Difference	.....	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 227

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 12.

Cotton is acting fairly well despite dullness of other commodities and trade was moderately active on speculative buying and trade calling while offerings were also well absorbed. Otherwise operators acted with extreme caution pending further developments from Washington especially with regard to the forthcoming address of President Roosevelt.

Trading in May commenced at 12.58 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market kept fairly active on moderate trade and commission house buying influenced by steady Liverpool cables with the price rising to 12.61 At this level some southern hedge selling appeared and prices showed an inclination to sag but renewed support gave the market a steady undertone and prices were well maintained.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.57 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening ranges

January (12.49/12.49) 12.53/12.53
March (12.55/12.55) 12.59/12.59
May (12.55/12.55) 12.58/12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.75) 6.78
American March (6.73) 6.76
Egyptian January (8.65) 8.67
Egyptian March (8.64) 8.66

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 12. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 226-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m was Rs. 226-12 with New York futures about 3 points down.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/10; Highest Rs. 30/13; Lowest Rs. 30/4/6; Closing Rs. 30/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 34/7; Highest Rs. 34/8; Lowest Rs. 34/0/6; Closing Rs. 34/1/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 21/15; Lowest Rs. 21/1; Closing Rs. 21/2/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 11-12-34	3108000	5116000
Receipts Yesterday 11-12-34	17000	70000
Exports to date 11-12-34	2116000	3712000
Stock at Ports 7-12-34	3124000	4087000
Stock Interior Towns 7-12-34	1959000	2207000
Stock Liverpool 7-12-34	900000	898000
Visible Supply 7-12-34	6852000	9188000
Quantity in Sight 7-12-34	5463000	8090000
Quantity out of Sight 7-12-34	3929000	5455000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	.....	4.95 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	4.95
To-day's closing	.....	4.94 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	.....	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.95 5/16
To-day's closing	.....	4.94 3/4
Difference	.....	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	.....	75.09
To-day's opening	.....	75.09
To-day's closing	.....	75.03
Difference	.....	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 5/16 and thereafter gradually eased to 4.94 15/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 3/4

The franc opened at 75.09 and subsequently declined to 75.03 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.03.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 12.

The market closed quiet

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	25 5/8d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 3/4d.	24 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 12.

Gold (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-5.

BULLION

London, Dec. 12.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/8d.) 24 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 12.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 12. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.66) 5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.40) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.93
London on Milan (57.96) 57.96
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/10, 66/12 and 66/15. In absence of any definite improvement abroad the market was quiet early in the day but thereafter better feeling was created by firmer Shanghai advices. However the rise attracted profit-taking and realising and with further disappointing cables from London the advance was lost. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/9 66/11 and 66/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/14 and 34/15. There was very little doing in this market with trader watching developments abroad. Some slight improvement was recorded due to weaker sterling. Prices closed steady at 34/13/9, 34/14/3 and 34/15/3.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 12th December 1934, tenders to the amount of £6,515,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 15 1/3 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th December 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with prices about unchanged. The market lacked buying power and in the absence of any important demand prices showed a tendency to fall back.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 12.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.00 1/2. The market was dull and uninteresting in the absence of important news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 12.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.86. The market was quiet but steady with hardly any important transactions. Traders are watching crop conditions which appear to be improving after the recent setback. The price at noon stood at 11.85.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Dull) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers. Dull.

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Easy.) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers Dull.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 3/8 sellers) £16 1/4 buyers.

Dunlop Dec (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers)

Lightning Dec (£17 5/4 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and value.

April-June (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan. (£12 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan. (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 11/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Dec. 12

In Wood sales values of crossbreds were at per to 5 per cent lower. Others were at par.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5 1/2) 0-5

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-2 1/2) 1-1

Scored inferior to superior lower (0-6) 0-7

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-11 1/2) 1-7 1/2

WOOL AUCTION

FIRST DAY.

The following private telegram dated Dec 11 has been received by a well-known firm in Bombay from their Liverpool friends.

"Wool offered 5,000 bales. Withdrawn 2,050 bales. Good competition. No demand from America. Prices well maintained at recent level."

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12. 10-30 p m

Wheat January	4	5	6
Wheat May	4	11	0
Linseed May	6	10	0

The Tone was quiet.

LONDON STERLING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 11

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 2 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 10 7½
Turner and Newall	2 11 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 9
Attock Oil	0 9 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 19 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 18 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0 17 3
Beira Railways	0 14 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord	2 16 6
Marconi International Marine	1 13 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 6 3
General Electric Ord	2 9 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 7½
L M and S Rly 4 per cent G'tee Pref	85 0 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 16 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 11 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 11 2.18 p.a

Market dull and uninteresting

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN PRICES OF GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

SOUTH AFRICAN 3 P. C. BOND REDEMPTION OPERATION HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

Shellac Firm On Revival Of Speculative Interest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

On the Stock Exchange the Union of South Africa 3 per cent bond redemption operation was considered highly satisfactory and stimulated interest in giltedged securities, prices in most instances advancing substantially. Other sections, however, generally remained quiet and market were somewhat irregular.

Among commodities, shellac, after opening easier, made good recovery owing to the revival of speculative interest, large business being reported.

Wall Street opened irregular and then improved.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec. 7 £96 1/2
Monday Dec. 10 £97
Tuesday Dec 11 £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were very firm. Mining shares were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Industrials in general were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 1/4) £90
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/8) £109 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £119
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107) £107 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/4) £117 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3. 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-4 1/2) 114-0
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-0
University Ordinary (23-6) 23-6
Ford Motors (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7) 7
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 126-3
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-9) 138-4 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-6
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-6
British Celonese (11-3) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-0) 45-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 23 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£132-8) £132 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£94) £95

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (266-5) 266-3
Goddar (187-6) 186-3
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (241-3) 241-3
Spring Mines (168-9) 170
Union Corporation (138-9) 139-6

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 7th December 1934, is given below:

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,85,07,50
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	82,46,03
Gold bullion in India	41,55,35
Silver bullion in India	13,77,67
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	33,20,97
In England	14,07,48

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 12. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 3/4) £89
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108) £108
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6
Donaro Tea (51-3) 51-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9
Gula Kelampong (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (29-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (13 7/8) 13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (140-0) 141-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (41-3) 41-10 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 71-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-1 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening rates General Motors (dol 32 3/8) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/2) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dcl 38 1/4) dol 36 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 83 5/8) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Tea Shares Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Jute ruled fairly steady. Coals ruled very firm at opening and good business resulted. Later on however profit-takers were in evidence. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 97/1; 3 1/2 Loan 1947/50 103; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 111/4; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 119/7; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/48 109/3/6; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/8; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 133; Imperial Fully paid 1633/8; Imperial Conty 416 small lot.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/13.

Coals:—Aldih 3/14; Amalgamated 21/4; Bengal 260 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgor 8/13 small lot; Burra Dhema 5/5; Burrakur 14/8; East Indian 20/12; Equitable 31; Bhulanbararee 8/16; Hurriladih 13; Katras Jherriah 34; North Damuda 3/12; New Beerbhoom 14/14; New Manboom 60/12; Raneegunge 36/4; Saspukuria and Asansol 1/2; Sendra 13/8; Searsole 2/6; Seebpore 15/4 premium; Union 17/8; Telchar 2/5; West Jamuria 9/4.

Jutes:—Albion ordy 276; Anglo India 480; Auckland 256; Baliy ordy 224; Barnagore ordy 190 ex div; Budge Budge ordy 372 small lot; Cheviot 246; Craig 2/3; Craig pref 77; Delta ordy 432 small lot; Fort William 325; Gondalpara 965 small lot; Gourepore ordy 690; Howrah 60/13; Hukumchand 16/12; India 417/8; Kamarhatty 634; Kankarrah 582; Kinnison 722; Lansdowne 185; Megna 52; National 25/7; Nuddea 69/8; Orient 228/8; Presidency 6/6; Standard 372 small lot; Union 535 small lot

Mining:—Burma Corpn 8/3; Elec and Telephones:—Bengal Telephone ordy 18/2; Cuttack Elec. 8; Muttra Elec. 11/8; Patna Elec 17/8; Eng. Companies:—Bengal Iron 4/2; Indian Iron and Steel 8/2; Kumardhobi Eng. ordy 3/10; Marshall and Co. 1/11.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuits 8; B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/2; E. I. Corpn pref 159; Firpo Ltd. 12/12 small lot; Great Eastern Hotel 81; Titaghur Paper defd 9/8; Midnapore Zemindary 77

Rubber:—Glenaly 2/15 cts; Lunas 2/15 cts

Shipping:—India General Navigation ordy 116/8.

Sugar:—Punjab Sugar Mills ordy. 322 small lot

Tea:—Bishnauth 32/14; Tezpore ordy 11/10.

"Bulk Of Educated Community For Scrapping Whole Report"

Commercial Discrimination, Highly Objectionable Power In Constitution, Says Mr. Davar

How the promoters of the new joint stock companies now co-operate with the Share Holders' Association was mentioned by Mr. Sohrab R. Davar, president of the Shareholders' Association at the third quartely meeting held on Wednesday.

Mr. Davar said:—

Most of you are aware that it is the practice of your Managing Committee to carefully examine prospectuses, memorandum and Articles of Association and managing agency agreements of newly floated companies. In case of defective organisations, material omissions or misstatements in the prospectus, your Committee has made representations to the promoters with a view to see the defects remedied. We have also had to issue on certain occasions statements to the press, as well as through circulars, with a view to expose defects in floatations to the investing public, so that they may have all materials before them in deciding whether or not they should invest in these new ventures. There are however happier occasions when our correspondence in this regard with the promoters, is received in the spirit of co-operation to the common advantage of the promoters, the investing public and the industry concerned.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Referring to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, he said:—

You would as investors naturally expect me to say a few words on this occasion on the question which is foremost in the mind of all of us in India, viz., the Report of the Joint Committee of the Parliament of England on Indian Constitutional Reform particularly that part of it which is absorbing interest to you as investors. The question no doubt has been already discussed by me on occasions prior to the publication of this report, but since its publication, certain explanations have been given by the Report which may be considered on this occasion. The portion which relates to you is the question of what is known as "Commercial Discrimination", either through legislative or administrative channels. The case as made out at first sight seems to be a plausible one, in as much as the report insists in saying that its main object is to prevent legislative or administrative measures against British trade or British goods which appear to the Governor or Governor-General to be discriminatory or penal; at the same time it makes it clear that by such supervision it is not sought to obstruct or prevent any restrictions conceived in the economic interest of India.

This formula, I am afraid, is not very easy to apply in practice, particularly in view of the fact that the report also provides that where bounties and subsidies are to be offered to any branch of Indian industry or trade, British companies in India which were doing the same business in the country before the passing of this Act should participate equally. It also provides further that in case of new British companies also which are planted in India after the passing of the Act, the right to participate in these bounties and subsidies will subsist provided they comply with certain requirements. The difficulties and resentment are bound to arise in application and I am afraid quite unexpected results may follow placing the two hitherto friendly communities, viz. British and Indian mercantile communities in a state of perpetual ferment through heaping up of grievances.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE

It is interesting here to ask whether legislation introduced with a view to reserve Coasting Trade, such as we can do under the present constitution, would be considered as penal against British companies which are doing Costaing Trade at present and as not conceived in the economic interest of India. A further question may be asked whether the introduction of some legislative measure to check the monopoly enjoyed by the British Exchange Banks in India in the Exchange Business, with a view to encourage the growth and protect Indian Exchange banks that may be founded in the future, would be considered as penal against these British banks and as not concerned with the idea of advancing the economic interest of this country? Indian ministers are not likely to be so foolish as to introduce measures to penalise British trade, though no economic advantage is likely to follow therefrom to India. If so, where is the necessity of engrafting this most highly objectionable power in the Constitution, is the question we must all naturally ask? There are good many other highly objectionable features in the Reform Scheme and I am not surprised to find that the bulk of the educated population of this great country is for scrapping the whole Report.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION

We have in the past repeatedly dealt with the question of Company Act amendment, and therefore I do not wish to deal with that subject on this occasion, but we may state that in connection with Insurance legislation, it is absolutely necessary that it should be so directed as to ensure (1) stability to the policy holders, (2) all possible encouragement and assistance to Indian companies and (3) perfect supervision of both Indian and Foreign companies with a view to prevent abuses in organisation.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT

Our report refers to the last Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. meeting. As soon as your Managing Committee found that an abnormal amount of 47 lacs of rupees was being taken to a colliery depreciation fund at one stroke in spite of the fact that a large contingent liability to the Second Preference Shareholders still remained unpaid, they naturally thought it their duty to protest. An informal meeting of shareholders of this Company was called by us and as decided at this meeting we went and demonstrated our dissatisfaction in a legitimate manner. The most regrettable feature at this annual meeting of the company was the fact that though in the Agenda of business to be done at the meeting they had shown the (1) adoption of report and accounts and (2) declaration of dividend as separate items, these items were suddenly and that too without obtaining the prior consent of the meeting amalgamated by the directors and one single resolution was moved. When the irregularity of the procedure adopted was pointed out to the chair and a point of order raised it was ruled out. In my opinion the ruling of the chair was arbitrary and opposed to the law. The shareholders had every right to consider the two items separately, particularly when the same were placed on the Agenda as two distinct items following the usual practice of all well regulated companies, but unfortunately the chair was, for some unexplained reasons, advised otherwise. I trust that Tatas who have always displayed the most reasonable attitude towards shareholders in general and the Association in particular, will not repeat this display of unnecessary obstinacy in the future.

BOKHARI'S CASE ADJOURNED TO 15th

GURDASPUR, Dec. 12.

The case in which Maulana Sayed Ataullah Bokhari is being prosecuted in connection with a speech delivered at the Qadian Tabligh Conference, was taken up by a special Magistrate today. Maulana Bokhari was enlarged on bail.

The case was adjourned to the 15th.—A. P.

U. P. SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Etawah On Dec. 26 & 27

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The United Provinces Socialist Conference will be held at Etawah on the 26th and 27th December.

The Allahabad Committee has recommended Mr. Mohanlal Gautam for the presidentship.

It is proposed to hold the U.P. Kisan Conference at Allahabad in February.—A.P.

Trade And Foreign Buying In Cotton

SCATTERED BOMBAY BUYING IN LIVERPOOL MARKET

Operators Unable To Decide Course Of Action

NARROW TRADING MARKETS PENDING CLEARER OUTLOOK

Bombay, Dec 12

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying.

It would be futile to write anything on the condition of affairs at present on American cotton markets or endeavour to forecast prospects for the near future. The situation is so balanced with factors which shape the course of cotton prices, unless there is a radical change, there will be no important price movement

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point with May delivery 12.55 During the first hour there was fairly good trade and foreign buying which improved prices 7 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.62 which was the highest level for the day. Thus both high and low points for the day were reached during the first hour. During the remaining hours there was scattered selling which caused a setback of 4 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 points for near months while distant months closed at a gain of 7 points Spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 12.80c per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry for distant deliveries. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 12.79c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a rise of one point with May 6.70. There was scattered Bombay buying and trade calling which was offset by poor Alexandria advices. Later on the market improved on good trade calling which absorbed light hedge selling American opening advices were good and the market displayed good tone and closed at a rise of ½ to 4 points Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at .03d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. At the close January was 5.40, March 5.39 and May 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one to 4 points but Spot cotton prices were 4 points down at 9.05. Uppers futures closed one point down to 2 points up.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling Sakels futures closed at a decline of 12 to 17 points. Ashmouni futures were also easy and closed at a loss of 10 to 14 points

UNSETTLED SITUATION

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"Outside conditions do not improve very much, for political and economic affairs on the Continent are still extremely unsettled, and although, perhaps, there is a little more optimistic feeling in the United States, this is not being reflected in any expansion of enterprise. Indeed, the leading commodity markets overseas, our own included, have, generally speaking, shown a slightly declining tendency, and the greater steadiness has been exhibited here. Some support has been forthcoming from the firmness in other growths which has enabled old purchases of these, against sales in our market, to be reversed satisfactorily, and consequently bringing in buying power in our section. The increased use of outside growths has eaten well into the crops of this character, thus strengthening the technical situation, and we consider that this has been the main factor preventing any decline in our market.

Accounts from Manchester continue rather more cheerful and the volume of cloth buying seems to be increasing gradually. Spinners, however, still complain about unsatisfactory prices and, generally speaking, most of our customers are still showing but little confidence in current rates and are adopting a hand-to-mouth policy as far as they are able. Indian demand however, is better, which is a distinctly encouraging feature for so much depends upon our progress in that great outlet."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to day the following cable information from their foreign friends

Liverpool: Advance owing to improved political outlook in Europe Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'. Our opinion is that market will advance gradually

New York: Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. Better trade demand. Good cloth markets. Think prices will advance further.

New York: Market acting well notwithstanding Agricultural Department selling. Trade buying. Favour maintaining long position.

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

A better outlook in the European situation and an improved trade demand caused steady markets.

Garside reports American textile sales equal to output with the position of stocks and orders materially improved and less talk of curtailment Mill activity is maintained slightly above 80 per cent. Japanese yarn and cloth sales exceed output and the very high production is being maintained

Regarding fuller particulars of next season's programme it is felt that the farmers' Referendum on the continuance of the Bankhead Bill which is due about the 14th instant will clarify the position and may lead to a more energetic trade demand though with the near approach of the X'mas holidays this may not be apparent till the New Year.

Sugar: Mr. Licht estimates the consumption of raw sugar in Europe for the past two months at 1,139,000 tons compared with 1,131,000 tons for the same period last year.

New York highest 12.62 plus .08 (10-41 a.m.)

Lowest 12.55 plus 01 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.72 plus 03 (3-45 p.m.)

Lowest 6.70 plus 1 (10-1 a.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec. 11

January 1935	.. ..	12. 2
March 1935	.. ..	12.59
May 1935	.. ..	12.58
July 1935	.. ..	12.56
October 1935	.. ..	12.32
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Dec 11

December 1934	.. ..	12.50
January 1935	.. ..	12.52
March 1935	.. ..	12.59
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.79

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec 11

New York 10 55 a.m.—		
January 1935	.. ..	12.53
March 1935	.. ..	12.60
May 1935	.. ..	12.59
New York Noon Call—		
January 1935	.. ..	12.51
March 1935	.. ..	12.58
May 1935	.. ..	12.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York Dec 11

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 11.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
December 1934	..	6.77
January 1935	.. 6.75	6.77
February 1935	..	6.76
March 1935	.. 6.72	6.75
April 1935	..	6.73
May 1935	.. 6.70	6.72
June 1935	..	6.70
July 1935	..	6.69
August 1935	..	6.64
September 1935	..	6.59
October 1935	..	6.55
November 1935	..	6.53
December 1935	..	6.52
Middling Spot	..	7.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 11

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
December 1934	8.68
January 1935	8.68
March 1935	8.67
May 1935	8.65
July 1935	8.64
October 1935.. ..	8.55
F.G.F Spot	9.0.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 11

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.60
Fine Good Staple)	5.7
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.90
C P OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.32
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.47
Choice (No 1 Staple) ..	5.62
BENGAL —	
Good	3.55
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.73
SCINDE —	
Good	3.63
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.83

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Dec. sellers 18.6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 19/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 11

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. "

Karachi per cwt. "

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	13 1/2
Electric Bond Common	8 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	35
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	109
Western Union Telg	34 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	2
Union Pacific R R	10
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	26
Amr Tobacco B	82
Dupont de Nemours	96
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	37
American Smelting	36
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	37 1/4
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	25
General Motors	31
Packard Motor	4 1/2
General Electric	20
St Oil of N J	41
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14 1/2
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	335
Celanese Corp. of Amr	30
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16 1/4
Radio B Pfd	39 1/2

Market weak; further decline possible.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 11

Broach AIM 1935 opening 225 3/4; highest 228 1/4; lowest 225 1/2; closing 227 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 209 1/2; highest 214; lowest 209 1/2; closing 213 1/2

Oomra March opening 206 1/2; highest 210; lowest 206 1/2; closing 209 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145; highest 147; lowest 145; closing 145 3/4

Bengal March opening 149 1/2; highest 151; lowest 149 1/2; closing 149 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 4

SEEDS

London, Dec 11.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton ea sellers £0/11/3

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton ea/Jan sellers £11/17/3.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton ea/Jan sellers £11/17/6.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Canal C.I.F ton Dec./Jan sellers £11/12/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton ea/Jan sellers £10/10/0

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton No offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec 11

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113 1/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	89-3/
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	109-1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent .	117-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg)	137
National Bank of India ..	44
P & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London Dec 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchangd.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec 11.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34 5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 11

Silver—Market steady.

Spot, ...	24 5/8
Forward	24 3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 12

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec March

Banks selling T T 1/6 April-Oct

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Dec March

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec March

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec May

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 June-December 35

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 271 1/2

Banks selling T T 269 1/2

Banks buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks buying T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 116 1/4

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

PAR RATE

New York/London 4.95 11th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 15/16 12th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 12th instant

Java/London 7.28 3/4 11th instant

London/Paris 75.69 11th instant

London/Belgium 21.20 11th instant

London/Switzerland 15.30 1/2 11th instant

London/Italy 58.06 11th instant

London/Berlin 12.34 11th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 11th instant

London/New York 4.95 3/8 11th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.32 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm

Gold 27-0-4 1/2 10th instant 27-0-4 1/2 11th instant

Silver London Ready 24 1/2 10th instant 24 5/8 11th instant

Silver London Forward 24 5/8 10th instant 24 3/4 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 10th instant 55 1/8 11th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 10th instant 5/8 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 10th instant 11/16 per cent 11th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.

6 mos 2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 9th December 8,014 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 236,629 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 222,110 bales

Increase 14,519 bales

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 12

The local silver market opened steady to-day and improved on increased buying on better foreign advices but later on there was some long liquidation. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 15/16 with a firm tone. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 11 0
January delivery	66 12 0
February delivery	66 15 0
Ready gold	84 13 3
January delivery	84 14 3
February delivery	84 15 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec 10

December 54.25 plus 45

March 55.30 plus 30

KOMBAI CARDAMOMS MARKET

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishgar's Sangam, Kombai, wires:

To-day's auction's prices resulted as under:—

Per Thulam of 810 tolas weight, ungarbled estate. Bulk Tharainadams 21. Malabar Storenadams 22 to 24, Ganjhimara 36/2. seeds 29.

Sold 550 Thumpams.

The market is steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 87/0 4-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 11

T T London on :—

Berlin	12.34
Amsterdam	7.32
Brussels	21.20
Madrid	36.28
Milan	58.06
Berne	15.30
Paris	75.09
Prague	118.50

T T London on New York

Closing rate .. 4.95-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London Dec 11.

Wheat Rozarn Santa Fe. parcels Jan./Feb sellers 22/3

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels. Dec./Jan seller 22/6

Wheat South Australian, parcels Dec./Jan. sellers 24/0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 12

Following a small improvement of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 228 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs 229 on heavy short covering At this level there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs 228/4. The undertone of the market was firm as professional operators are on the bull side and are operating for a rise. There had been considerable short covering and the technical condition of the market is weak In the near future there may be further improvement in prices and we think it advisable to sell out holdings in strong markets as there is considerable long interest in the market against sales of option rights

Liverpool market was quiet but steady at a rise of one point. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	227 12 0
Oomra D/J.	216 4 0
Oomra March	211 4 0
Bengal D/J.	146 8 0
Bengal March	150 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 155	152	149	146	
Punjab	... 155	152	149	146	
Rajputana	... 155	152	149	146	
Oomra No. 3	226	223	220	216	...
C. P. No. 1	242	239	236	232	...
C. P. No. 2	233	230	227	223	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	154	...
Bengal Fine	141	154
Bengal F.G.	135	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	239
Nagpur Savner	...	239
Pundhurna	216	...
Yeotmal	214	...
Arvi	214	226
Ellichpur	212	...
Amraoti-Berar	212	...
Khamgaon	212	222/224
Mulkapur	209	...
Khandesh	207	218
Jalna/Sailu	208	...
Broach Fine	231	...
Punjab/American	...	264
Cambodia	294/299	...
Miraj/Sangli	219/224	...
Compta Good	219/229	...
Bagalkot	209	...
Kampala	384	...
Busoge	381	...
Jinja	379	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,330	14,967
Central India	23	5,881
Barsi and Nagar	397	11,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	988
Berar	1,197	15,802
Central Provinces	393	6,177
Total Oomras	3,391	55,080
Dholera	93	16,429
N.-W Provinces	51	1,439
Rajputana	...	1,576
Sind-Punjab	472	35,720
Broach	...	5,546
Coomta and Dharwar	117	19,744
Westerns-Northerns	109	15,986
Cocanada	...	60
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	23,475
Persian	...	1,953
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	245	61,303
Total	4,678	241,298

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,262	86,804
Japan and China	350	179,639
Coast Ports	...	6,645
Up-country by Rail	...	47,662
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	19,396
Total	1,562	339,573

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,330
Central India	23
Barsi-Nugger	397
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51
Berar	1,197
Central Provinces	393
Dhollera	93
N. W. Provinces	51
Sind-Punjab	472
Compta-Dharwar	117
Western-Northerns	109
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200
Egyptians	245
Total Cotton	4,678
	Cwts
Wheat	15,551
Linseed	444
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	12
Gingellyseed	787
Groundnuts	10,031
Castorseed	299
Rice	42,597
Myrabollams	517
Cottonseed	6,313
Gram	533
Joowar	348
Bajree	1,325
	Tons
Coal	2,945

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 12

Ready Javas Rs 13-7.

S. S Arabia Rs 3-8.

S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3-8.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-7.

Shipment Jar March Rs. 3-5-6.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-5-9.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-7-6.

Kesar Rs. 13-11.

Sarava Rs 13-5

Porbandar Rs. 13-2.

African Rs 13-7

Java spot F. 3.10

PRICES DECLINE ON PROFIT-TAKING IN SHARES

Utter Absence Of Important Support

CEMENT SECTION FARES WELL ON IMPROVED DEMAND

BOMBAY, December 12.

The Local Share Bazaar opened to-day with a quiet tone and prices declined on further long liquidation by Professional Operators. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices of active shares looked down.

There was heavy realising in Bombay Dyeing Shares, which resulted in a drop of Rs. 17. Other Mill Shares also ruled easy, and there was a sympathetic decline in prices.

Extensive unloading in Tata Steel Shares was responsible for a loss of Rs. 16 and Rs. 3 in Deferred and Ordinary Shares respectively. Increased selling in Hydro-Electric Shares was well absorbed, but both, Andhra and Power Shares, closed at a decline of Rs. 7 to 10. Burma Shares were again weak on nervous unloading.

In the Cement Section there was some decline in prices during the early part of the session, but towards the close, there was improved demand by professional group of operators.

Belapur Shares were quiet and there was considerable realising in Government Securities.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

100	Ahm Ad.	303 12
500	Bom Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	937 8
250	Bradbury	168 2
100	Century	317 8
100	Central India	330 0
100	Colaba	132 8
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
5	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
	E D Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	122 12
100	Gokak	200 0
1000	Hindustan	1,915 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 12

Bombay Dyeing 957 941 946 943 947 945 942 937/8

Century 321 317 320 321 318 317 317/8

Central India 398 382 380

Colaba 132 132/8

Kohinoor 219 218 217 215

New Great 215 213

Simplex 103

Swadeshi 236 233 231

Bundi 33 33/14 33/10 33/8

Indian Cement 346 345 350 357 360 355 357 356

Tata Steel Defd 472 460 462 461 463 457 460 456

Tata Steel Ord 109/8 108 108/8 108/4 109 107/12 108 107

Bombay Steam 398 801 302/8

Bombay Burma 391 383 390 388 392 387 388

Tata Hydro 168/2 167/8

Andhra 1666 1662 1667 1663 1666 1665 1661

Tram 161 160 161

Power 1433 1420 1427 1422 1425 1423 1426 1421 1417

100	Indore	112 8
50	Kastoorchand	6 8
100	Khatau	36 4
100	Kohinoor	215 10
250	Laxmi	356 4
100	Madhavji	12 8
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0
250	Model	82 12
50	Mysore	105 0
200	New Great	205 10
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	103 2
100	Swadeshi	231 4
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 0
25-50	Central	35 4
500	Imp.	1637 8
125	500 Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100	India	120 0
	Union	6 2

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 8
70	Gwalior	125 0
250	Indian	356 4
40	Katni Def.	115 1
100	Katni Ord.	335 0
75	Okha	137 8
10	Punja	24 0
100	Shahabad	344 6
70	United	70 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 10
15-75	New India	40 8
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1661 4
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom. Tram	161 4
100	Bom Suburban	161 9
10	Broach	11 8
	Dev Karachi	213 4
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	167 3
1000	Tata Power	1417 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	857 8
100	Ahm Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	90 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 8
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	40 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec 12

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/0

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/0

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/5

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/6

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/8

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/9

(AS PETS)

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120

3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/2

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/15

4 per cent 1943 106/1

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/4

5 per cent 1939/44 105/6

5 per cent 1940/43 109/6

5 per cent 1935 101/9

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/6

6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105

4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent K P T 1956 127

6 1/2 per cent B I I 1937 109/6

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P. Notes opened at 97/10, improved to 97/11/6, to decline towards the close on Calcutta selling pressence.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 11.

December	1.00 5/8—5/8c.
May	1.01 7/8—3/4c.
July	0.95 5/8—5/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

December	57 3/4—5/8d.
March	62 1/8—1/2d.
May	64 1/8—5/8d.
July	65 5/8—5/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11.

February	11.92—13
March	12.03—09

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 11.

March	1.80
May	1.85
July	1.88—01
September	1.92—01

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D/J.	1,200	7,555
Oomra D/J.	nil	nil.

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Brown Bold Linseed May 1935 Vaid.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m	6 10 9
12 noon	6 10 9
3 p.m.	6 10 3
5 p.m.	6 10 0

30	Tata Steel Def	456 4
75	Tata Steel Ord	107 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	203 12
50	Belapur Sugar	254 6
250	Bombay Steam	302 8
125	Bom. Burma	388 2
50	Bom Burma County	133 12
8sh.	Bri. B. Petrol	3 11
50	Bombay Telephone	116 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	587 8
15	Scindia	14 13
30	Tata Construction	32 4
25	Tata Oil	19 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p c Bom Tram	81 0
5	p c Central India	511 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
1000	Tata Power	1,345 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	177 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 8
5½	p c Tata Mill	12 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	855 8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1934

Depriving India Of What Little Is Left Still!

Indian Merchants Expose J. P. C. Menace To India

Scheme Is Reactionary And Retrograde

MERCHANTS ADVISED TO REJECT IT

"The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee cannot be welcomed even as a small step towards self-government and that, being reactionary and retrograde, they feel it their duty to advise the commercial community to reject it as unacceptable."

This conclusion of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay is communicated to the Government of India, Reforms Department, in the course of a comprehensive statement which X-Rays the J. P. C. Proposals through the Indian commercial man's lens.

The following memorandum embodying the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on the J.P.C. Report has been forwarded to the Government of India, Reforms Department:—

My Committee have considered the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Report is much more reactionary than the White Paper, the scheme outlined in which, my Committee observed, definitely fell short of the pledges repeatedly given by His Majesty's Government to frame for India a Constitution as near as possible to that of a Dominion within the British Empire with such safeguards for a transitional period as may be shown to be demonstrably in the interests of this country. If the White Paper scheme fell, thus, far short of the demands of the Indian people, the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee errs even much more in this regard. The object underlying it is, obviously, not to allay fears and suspicions of Indians, not to assure them that the pledges given to them would be ratified in near future; but to allay the fears and suspicions of British people and to assure them that the transfer of real political power was not to be effected by the Report and that the grip of Great Britain over India was not to be loosened as yet.

PROGRESSIVELY REACTIONARY.

Those who have followed discussions since 1930, whether in the different Round Table Conferences or in the Houses of Parliament or in the Joint Parliamentary Committee or on different political platforms in Great Britain, cannot but have struck by the fact that the last thing contemplated by responsible British politicians, of all parties, was any genuine transfer of political power. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report, halting though it was, laid down a limit of ten years for the next revision and advance. This period was interpreted by the British Government and the local bureaucracy as preparation for a case against any political development by this country. It was because of this that on all-White Commission was appointed to report, and following the report every effort was made to cement the foundations of the existing system of Government and no loophole was allowed to remain permitting of the slightest chance for India to secure genuine Self-Government. This anxiety explains how all successive efforts at so-called constitution-making for this country have proved progressively reactionary.

SINA QUA NON' OF SELF-GOVT.

One "sine qua non" of every self-governing country, is control over Finance, Currency and Tariffs, and the freedom to develop its trade and industries. The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has, on the contrary, taken all pains to hedge round this freedom with socalled "safeguards", with the result that it is not the development of Indian trade and industries so much as the development of British trade and industries which is assured.

FISCAL CONVENTION.

The so-called Fiscal Convention, though it had its limitations and though recently there was a tendency on the part of the Secretary of State for India to depart from it, was still some assurance to the Indian industries that any protection given to them, if it had the joint approval of the Indian Legislature and the Government of India, would not afterwards be tampered with by the Imperial Government. It means that India had at least the right, fettered though it was by the discretion of the local bureaucracy to interfere with it, to develop her industries in the best way she could.

AXE AT ROOT.

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has now placed an axe at the very roots of this right and all its implications. The Fiscal Convention is thus laid to rest, while the Joint Parliamentary Committee pay a lip homage to the present position by saying:—

"We contemplate no measures which would interfere with the position attained by India as an integral part of the British Empire to the Fiscal Convention."

They follow it up with observations which leave no doubt that the liberty of India to develop her industries in her own way is seriously threatened, or, perhaps, is put an end to altogether. They want to provide for the prevention of measures "legislative or administrative", which would subject British goods imported into India from the United Kingdom to discriminatory or penal treatment. The Joint Parliamentary Committee affect to make it clear that "the imposition of this special responsibility upon the Governor-General is not intended to affect the competence of his Government and of the Indian Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy"; etc. But the commercial community will not, naturally, be taken in by such efforts.

REAL MEANING.

The real meaning of their recommendation is, as they themselves have put it, that the special responsibility of the Governor-General includes: "both direct discrimination whether by means of different tariff rates or by means of different restrictions on imports, and indirect discrimination by mean s of differential treatment of various types of products." Every country, in modern times, which wants to develop its trade and industries, resorts to the principal weapon in its armoury, viz., manipulation of tariffs to suit its own economic needs.

Shorn of all its verbiage, the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee amounts to nothing less than this: that India alone, of all the countries in the world, is to be denied this fundamental right and privilege to manipulate tariffs in the interests of her trade and industries.

BONDAGE COMPLETE.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is nothing, if not thorough in its recommendations to complete the process of economic bondage for this country. While this country has never been economically free, and while it was to achieve this economic freedom that the commercial community has been fighting for the last several years, a complete, systematic and scientific economic bondage has been provided for in an organised manner by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Having tabooed all attempts on the part of India to use her tariffs for the development of her trade and industries, the Joint Parliamentary Committee report provides for the other issue also, viz., "prevention of discrimination against British trade in India." The report provides for discrimination of both the sorts, administrative or legislative.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

The White Paper did not lay down in so many words the exact directions in which this anti-discriminatory administrative or legislative action should be taken; but the Report here also improves upon the White Paper by providing these remedies. In the first place, it is stipulated that—

(1) no law restricting the right of entry into British India should apply to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom;

(2) no law relating to taxation, travel and residence, the holding of property, the holding of public office, or the carrying on of any trade, business or profession in British India, should apply to British residents domiciled in the United Kingdom, in so far as it imposes conditions or restrictions based upon domicile, residence or duration of residence, language, race, religion or place of birth.

All this relates to individuals. With regard to Companies, the recommendations are carried still further. They are:—

"352. As regards companies, we are of opinion (1) that a company incorporated now or hereafter in the United Kingdom, should, when trading in India, be deemed to have complied

(Continued on page 4).

Lt.-General Shanker Shum-Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, of the Nepalese Army, arrived on Wednesday morning by the Frontier Mail.

LAHORE EDITOR THREATENED

Anonymous Letter Asks Him To Desist From Attacks On Quadianis

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

A development similar to the denouncement of any Edgar Wallace thriller occurred to-day in the chapter of the Ahrars' continued hostility to the Quadiani faith.

Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, the proprietor of the daily "Zemindar," (which has been the principal mouthpiece of the opponents of the Quadianis, and which, only this week, has been called upon to deposit a security of Rs. 3,000 for an alleged objectionable open letter relating to the head of the Quadiani community), is alleged to have received recently an anonymous letter threatening that unless he desisted from his attacks and became a follower of the Quadian faith he would be removed by an unseen hand at eleven minutes past eleven a.m. to-day, the eleventh December. The letter was published in the "Zemindar."

Since yesterday the police have been closely guarding the Maulana's residence above the "Zemindar" office.

This morning an important police official visited the Maulana and from 8-30 a.m. the Maulana's residence and the "Zemindar" office were subject to strict surveillance by a police party under an Inspector. When the Maulana went on his usual morning walk he was accompanied by the police. No one is allowed to enter the building unless he is specially permitted.

In the evening only plain-clothes men watched the building. The Maulana is said to have received numerous telephonic enquiries from Lahore and mofussil centres about his safety. Hitherto he is hale and hearty.—A.P.

WAGES DISPUTE IN CAWNPORE

Mill Workers Go On Strike

CAWNPORE, Dec. 12.

About 600 mill hands of the Weaving Department of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills have struck work demanding higher wages. It is stated that a cut in their wages was effected about a month ago. The management have put up notices to the effect that if strikers do not return they will be replaced. The situation is peaceful.—A.P.

Satish Bose Thanks Friends For Condolence Messages

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Mr. Satish Bose, eldest brother of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, has issued the following statement to Press acknowledging the numerous condolence messages received from all parts of India and abroad:—

"My revered mother, my brothers and I have received and are receiving numerous messages of condolence and sympathy from all over the country and even from distant Europe for which we are deeply grateful. To know and feel that our grief is shared by our countrymen is indeed very great consolation to us."—United Press.

Lahore-Karachi Air Mail

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The airmail to Karachi left at 2-45 p.m.—A.P.

The deadlock which was created at Manikpur is now reported to have ended as the merchants of the place after observing a "hartal" for four days have now, on receipt of assurance from the authorities to the effect that their grievances will be redressed, opened their shops and resumed work.

Why Mahatma's Frontier Visit Is Not Permitted

Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has just retired from the Governorship of the United Provinces, sailed on Wednesday for Africa.

Officials Believe In His Sincerity But Fear Tribes Will Be Upset

Tales Of His Superhuman Powers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec: 12.

Though the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi is couched in the official conventional language, I am told that the reason why Mahatma has not been allowed to go to the Frontier, is that the Frontier Government feels that whereas Gandhiji is entirely sincere in his motive and will do nothing to disturb the peace of the province, the fact remains that his visit would rouse considerable interest, and all kinds of stories would be carried about it across the districts into "No Man's Land," and the authorities fear that this may result in giving the impression to the tribes that British rule has weakened, and that this is the time to make another attack on a settled district like the one they made not long ago on Peshawar.

The Authorities may also be fearing that the Red Shirt movement which has already permeated the masses may get fresh strength, thereby creating difficulties for the administration. It seems already that tales regarding the Mahatma's superhuman powers have penetrated the interior of the tribal area, and his visit would only give further strength to those who have spread those stories.

The Government thus think that though Gandhiji's visit is really aimed at preaching non-violence and promoting the economic uplift of villagers, the political effect of the visit may have a serious reaction on law and order. It seems doubtful therefore whether in the near future Mahatmaji would be able to persuade the authorities to think and act otherwise. It is said the fact that Mr. Cunningham is in charge of Law and Order in the Frontier and knows Mahatmaji personally, as he was Private Secretary to Lord Irwin when the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was concluded, should reassure public opinion that the Frontier Government's view is not prompted by prejudice and hostility to the person of Gandhiji.

POSTAL CLERK MISSING

Authorities also discover Shortage Of Rs. 14,000 In Office Cash

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

Information has been received here from Mandvi in Cutch that one Abdulla, the clerk in charge of the Money Order Department has disappeared suddenly with the keys of the safe with him and on inquiries being made it has been found that sum of about Rs. 14,000 has been missing.

It is said Abdulla was seen by a fisherman on the steamer in company of some others.

The father of Abdulla was also dismissed by the Postal Department on the same offence but he was reinstated due to the valuable services rendered by him during the Great War.

The police are making inquiries to trace Abdulla.—United Press.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT

Police Making Vigorous Inquiries

AJMER, Dec. 11.

Telephone wires between Mangaliawas and Kherwa two stations between Ajmer and Beawar were reported cut yesterday. The service remained suspended for four hours in the afternoon. The police are making vigorous investigations. But no arrest has been made so far.—A.P.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

ETAWAH, Dec 12.

Preparations for the forthcoming session of the United Provinces Political Conference to be held at Etawah from December 28 to 31 under the presidentship of Mr. Shree Prakash, the newly-elected M.L.A., are in full swing. Along with it will be held a Swadeshi Exhibition and also the Provincial Peasants' Conference.

The pandal for the Conference will be made of pure khadi cloth, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Several leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Drs. Ansari and Kitchlew, Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Mohmed Alam, Dr. Syed Mahmud and others have been invited to attend the Conference.—United Press.

Hubli's Protest Against Govt. Attitude

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Dec. 12.

A public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of Taluka Congress Committee at Gulakavva Tank Maidan, to protest against Government's attitude towards Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. Subhas Bose. Sjt. Kargudri, Dr. Hardiker and Sjt. Hukkerikar addressed the meeting. A resolution recording the protest was adopted unanimously.

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The Air Mail from Singapore arrived at 1-15 and the Lahore Air Mail at 7-50 this morning. The Air Mail for Croydon left at 9-15 A. M.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Great Support To Sjt. Shindhe's Candidature

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Dec. 12.

Enthusiastic response everywhere is manifest in Sjt. Laxman Shindhe's candidature. Sjt. Shindhe has issued two additional manifestoes urging his claim on public support, detailing a record of previous public service rendered. The "Tarun Karnatak" announces a series of articles from Dr. Hardikar's pen, regarding municipal affairs from to-morrow.

REMEMBER!

WHAT ARE THEY DOING Competition

(Page 9)

Closes To-day

13th DECEMBER 1934

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY AND EARN

Rs. 1,000 In Prizes

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